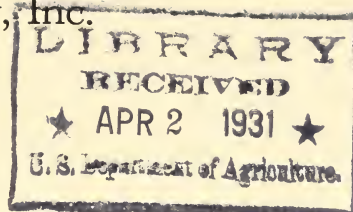


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Harlan P. Kelsey, Inc.

1931



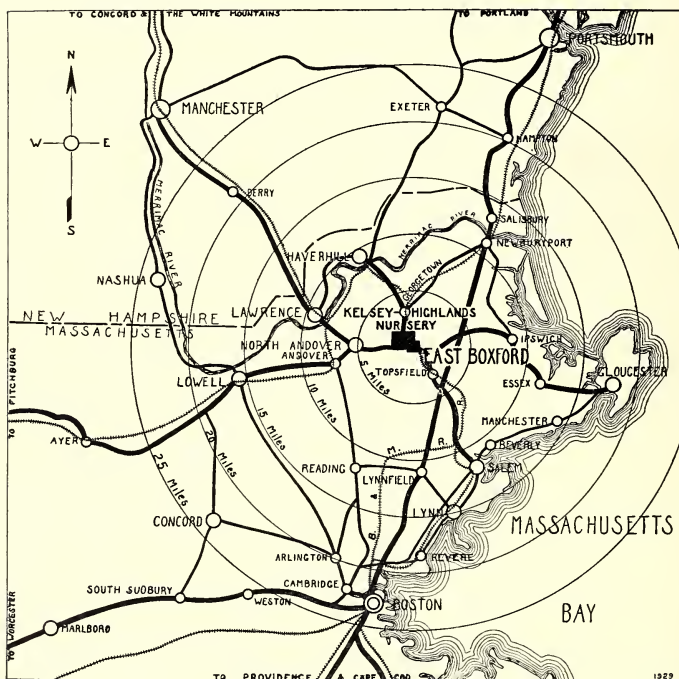
KELSEY-HIGHLANDS NURSERY

East Boxford, Massachusetts

How to Reach Kelsey-Highlands Nursery

VISITORS WELCOME!

Kelsey-Highlands Nursery is located at East Boxford, Massachusetts, 28 miles north of Boston, at East Boxford Station, B. & M. R. R. It is readily reached by good automobile roads from any part of New England. From Boston 28 miles, take either Newburyport Turnpike turning West at Topsfield on Massachusetts Route 97, or Reading Turnpike turning East at North Andover. Other distances are Salem, 13 miles; Lawrence, 11 miles; Haverhill, 9 miles; Newburyport, 10 miles; Manchester, 13 miles; Ipswich, 9 miles; Lowell, 20 miles.



HARLAN P. KELSEY, Inc.

Kelsey-Highlands Nursery

East Boxford, Mass.

Address telegrams, Harlan P. Kelsey, Inc., East Boxford, Mass.

Telephone, Topsfield, Mass. 71

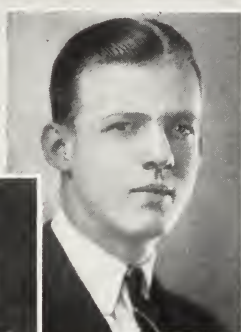
Hardy New England Grown—Best by Test

HARLAN P. KELSEY, Inc.

Kelsey-Highlands Nursery

EAST BOXFORD, MASSACHUSETTS

Incorporated January 26, 1931, under the laws of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts

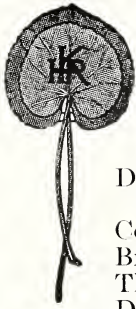


HARLAN P. KELSEY, *President and Treasurer*
HARLAN P. KELSEY, JR., *Vice-President and General Manager*
SETH L. KELSEY, *Vice-President, Landscape Department*
ABBIE C. KING, *Corporation Clerk*
JAMES C. FERONETTI, *Nursery Superintendent*

*T*HE finest Hardy Ornamental Conifers, Broadleaf Evergreens, Deciduous Trees, Shrubs, and Flowering Plants. . . . We specialize in Hardy Native American Plants and Specimen Evergreens and in the newer and rarer plants. Our stock is individually grown, with plenty of light, air and nourishment, producing sturdy specimens.

MEMBER

American Association of Nurserymen New England Nurserymen's Association
Massachusetts Nurserymen's Association



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FOREWORD

FOR over forty years this organization has given its closest attention to producing the best native material and the finest exotics.

The success of our efforts in this direction is illustrated by the steady and healthy growth of Kelsey-Highlands Nursery and by our ability to serve the public.

We are constantly at work experimenting with the better *new* and *old* plants to develop the finest source of superior plant material that can be grown in this rigorous New England climate.

Plants that have not some feature of outstanding merit to recommend them to people of taste and discrimination are not allowed to interfere with our production of the finer material for American gardens.

Many of our choicest American ornamentals have been introduced to cultivation by Harlan P. Kelsey, including *Azalea vaseyi*, *Carolina Hemlock*, *Chrysanthemum coreanum*, *Galax aphylla*, *Lilium grayi*, *Rhododendron carolinianum*, *Rhododendron carolinianum album*, *Rhododendron catawbiense compacta*, *Robinia kelseyi*, *Shortia galacifolia*, *Stenanthium robustum*, and many others.

The best landscape effects are generally to be had by a judicious use of both evergreen and deciduous trees and shrubs, in various combinations. Solid forest plantings of either Evergreens or Hardwood Deciduous Trees, however, are often desirable in special situations.

We would particularly warn against the solid evergreen "base plantings" around dwellings, so frequently seen of late, and especially where large-growing conifers are used. The somewhat pleasing effect of the first few seasons is dearly paid for when the taller growing trees become thin, leggy and worthless (from overcrowding) and everything must be ripped up and the space replanted. Of course such procedure is doubly profitable to the Nurseryman—if you can trust him the second time!

Evergreens like all plants *must have room to develop* and no planting should be made without a knowledge and consideration of the *eventual* sizes and habits of the material used.

Descriptions of trees and shrubs in this catalog are drawn largely from Arnold Arboretum Bulletins and Rehder's "Manual of Cultivated Trees and Shrubs," a work that should be owned by all plant lovers.

Note.—The heights given immediately after the names are approximate heights reached by the trees and shrubs under most favorable conditions, first under cultivation and then as observed in their native habitat, particularly the larger varieties.



Photo by Herbert W. Gleason

Specimen White Fir (*Abies concolor*).

Conifers and Other Evergreens

ABIES, Fir.

Each 10 100

concolor, White Fir. 60-120 ft.

Hardy in southern Canada. Bluish-green leaves and handsome pyramidal growth. One of the most successful of American Firs for cultivation, withstanding heat and drought well. Makes a magnificent lawn specimen.

18-24 in.	\$4.00	\$36.00	\$324.00
2-3 ft.	7.00	63.00	567.00
3-4 ft.	9.00	81.00	729.00
4-5 ft.	12.00	108.00	
5-6 ft.	15.00		

Specimens 14-30 ft. at \$50.00 to \$500.00 each.

fraseri, Fraser Fir. 35-60 ft.

A fine species of "Balsam" Fir from the Carolina Mountains, very superior to the northern Balsam Fir.

12-18 in.	1.50	13.50	
18-24 in.	3.00	27.00	240.00
2-3 ft.	5.00	45.00	
3-4 ft.	8.00	72.00	

Specimens 12-16 ft. at \$75.00 to \$100.00 each.

**"Standardized Plant Names" is authority for all
names used in this catalog**

ABIES, Continued	Each	10	100
nordmanniana, Nordmann Fir. 60-150 ft.			
A handsome and desirable Fir.			
18-24 in.	5.00	45.00	
2-3 ft.	7.00	63.00	
3-4 ft.	10.00	90.00	
4-5 ft.	15.00	135.00	
veitchi, Veitch Fir. 60-80 ft.			
One of the very best Firs of broad pyramidal habit almost equalling White Fir in beauty. Very hardy.			
18-24 in.	3.00	27.00	
2-3 ft.	5.00	45.00	
3-4 ft.	8.00	72.00	
ARCTOSTAPHYLOS uvaursi. (See under Broadleaf Evergreens.)			
CHAMAECYPARIS, Cypress and Retinospora.			
obtusa, Hinoki Cypress. 30-120 ft.			
Tree to 120 feet tall in Japan; rarely over 30 feet in cultivation. Very handsome with dark green lustrous foliage, giving very dense, "Japanesque" effect.			
12-18 in.	1.25	11.25	102.00
18-24 in.	2.50	22.50	204.00
2-3 ft.	4.00	36.00	
3-4 ft.	6.00	54.00	
pisifera, Sawara Retinospora. 40-100 ft.			
One of the best and hardiest of the Retinosporas.			
18-24 in.	2.00	18.00	
2-3 ft.	3.00	27.00	
3-4 ft.	4.50	40.50	
4-5 ft.	7.00	63.00	
5-6 ft.	10.00	90.00	
pisifera filifera, Thread Retinospora.			
Branches threadlike, gracefully pendulous.			
18-24 in.	3.00	27.00	
2-3 ft.	5.00	45.00	
pisifera plumosa, Plume Retinospora. 12-20 ft.			
Dense conical habit. Foliage and branchlets giving feathery appearance.			
18-24 in.	2.50	22.50	204.00
2-3 ft.	4.00	36.00	324.00
3-4 ft.	6.00	54.00	
4-5 ft.	8.00	72.00	
pisifera squarrosa, Moss Retinospora. 15-30 ft.			
Densely branched bushy tree or shrub with spreading feathery branchlets. Silvery foliage.			
12-18 in.	2.00	18.00	
18-24 in.	3.00	27.00	
2-3 ft.	5.00	45.00	
3-4 ft.	7.00	63.00	
Slender Hinoki Cypress (<i>C. obtusa gracilis</i>). 10-12 ft.			
A graceful narrow form, with compact, dark green foliage.			
2-2½ ft.	6.00	54.00	
DAPHNE cneorum. (See under Broadleaf Evergreens.)			
JUNIPERUS, Juniper, Redcedar and Savin.			
chinensis pfitzeriana, Pfitzer Juniper. 3-5 ft.			
Broad pyramid with horizontally spreading branches. Grayish-green. One of the best dwarf forms.			
1-2 ft.	3.00	27.00	240.00
chinensis sargentii, Sargent Juniper. 6 in.-1 ft.			
Introduced by Arnold Arboretum. "The originals here are now dense mats of bright green foliage, 10 feet across and only a few inches high."			
9-12 in.	3.00	27.00	
communis depressa, Prostrate Juniper. 1-4 ft.			
The beautiful New England type and the best of ground covers. Very hardy and thrives in light or heavy soils.			
12-18 in.	1.50	13.50	120.00
18-24 in.	2.50	22.50	204.00
2-3 ft.	3.50	31.50	282.00
3-4 ft.	5.00	45.00	
communis hibernica, Irish Juniper. 12-20 ft.			
Cylindrical habit; silvery foliage.			
12-18 in.	1.50	13.50	
18-24 in.	2.50	22.50	
2-3 ft.	3.50	31.50	



Photo by H. P. K., Jr.

One of our fine *Chamaecyparis pisifera*
(*Sawara Retinospora*).

JUNIPERUS, Continued

communis suecica, Swedish Juniper. 15-40 ft.

Columnar form with rather spreading light bluish-green leaves; branchlets with nodding tips.

	Each	10	100
12-18 in.	1.50	13.50	
18-24 in.	2.50	22.50	
2-3 ft.	3.50	31.50	

conferta, Shore Juniper. 6 in.-1 ft.

Procumbent type with bluish-green foliage.

9-12 in.	2.00	18.00
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excelsa stricta, Spiny Greek Juniper.

Symmetrical, conical habit. Glaucous foliage.

12-15 in.	2.00	18.00
15-18 in.	3.00	27.00

sabina tamariscifolia, Tamarix Savin.

Low spreading shrub with bright green foliage.

12-15 in.	2.50	22.50	204.00
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virginiana, Redcedar. 30-100 ft.

Tree with many forms from narrow columnar to broadly conical.

Our hardy New England type is

far superior to the western and southern forms.	Each	10	100
12-18 in.	1.00	9.00	81.00
18-24 in.	2.00	18.00	162.00
2-3 ft.	3.00	27.00	240.00
3-4 ft.	4.00	36.00	324.00
4-5 ft.	5.00	45.00	
5-6 ft.	7.00	63.00	
6-8 ft.	10.00	90.00	
8-10 ft.	16.00	144.00	
10-12 ft.	24.00	216.00	
12-14 ft.	30.00	270.00	
14-16 ft.	40.00	360.00	
16-18 ft.	50.00	450.00	
18-20 ft.	60.00	540.00	
20-22 ft.	70.00	630.00	

virginiana cannarti, Cannart Redcedar. 6-10 ft.

Compact pyramidal form with dark green leaves and bluish bloomy fruits profusely produced.

12-15 in.	2.50
-----------	------

virginiana glauca, Silver Redcedar. 20-40 ft.

Form with steel-blue foliage.

2-3 ft.	5.00
3-4 ft.	7.00
4-5 ft.	10.00

KALMIA. (See under Broadleaf Evergreens.)

LARIX. (See under Deciduous Trees and Shrubs.)

LEIOPHYLLUM buxifolium. (See under Broadleaf Evergreens.)

LEUCOTHOE catesbaei. (See under Broadleaf Evergreens.)

PICEA, Spruce.

asperata. 60-100 ft.

Rare; the most vigorous of the Chinese Spruces; general appearance somewhat similar to Norway Spruce. The yellowish-brown buds are very beautiful as they open.

2-3 ft.	15.00
3-4 ft.	20.00
4-5 ft.	30.00

canadensis (alba; glauca), White Spruce. 60-120 ft.

Very hardy and beautiful ornamental species of dense habit, with light bluish-green foliage, particularly suitable for shore planting.

12-18 in.	1.00	9.00	81.00
18-24 in.	1.75	15.75	141.00
2-3 ft.	3.00	27.00	240.00
3-4 ft.	5.50	49.50	

PICEA, Continued

	Each	10	100
canadensis albertiana, Alberta (Black Hills) Spruce. 50-160 ft.			
Compact pyramidal form from Wyoming and Montana. Dark green foliage.			
12-18 in.	1.00	9.00	
18-24 in.	2.00	18.00	
Dwarf Alberta Spruce (<i>P. glauca conica</i>). 4-6 ft.			
Very dwarf cone-shaped Conifer, fine for rock gardens.			
3-6 in.	1.00	9.00	
6-9 in.	2.00	18.00	
engelmanni, Engelmann Spruce. 60-150 ft.			
Leaves bluish-green to steel-blue; flowers purple.			
9-12 in.	1.00	9.00	81.00
12-18 in.	2.50	22.50	
18-24 in.	4.00	36.00	
2-3 ft.	6.00	54.00	
3-4 ft.	8.00	72.00	
excelsa, Norway Spruce. 40-150 ft.			
Spreading branches and usually pendulous branchlets. Handsome tree of rapid growth.			
18-24 in.	1.50	13.50	120.00
2-3 ft.	2.50	22.50	204.00
3-4 ft.	3.50	31.50	282.00
4-5 ft.	5.00	45.00	
koyamai, Koyamai Spruce. 40-60 ft.			
Narrow pyramidal tree. Native of Japan and Korea, introduced in 1914 by the late E. H. Wilson of the Arnold Arboretum, where it has proved hardy. One of the best new Conifers			
12-18 in.	1.50	13.50	120.00
18-24 in.	2.50	22.50	204.00
2-3 ft.	4.00	36.00	324.00
3-4 ft.	6.00	54.00	
4-5 ft.	9.00	81.00	
omorika, Serbian Spruce. 50-60 ft.			
Perhaps the finest species for northern latitudes. Forms a narrow pyramidal head.			
9-12 in.	2.50	22.50	
12-18 in.	4.00		
pungens, Green Colorado Spruce. 80-100 ft.			
One of the best of all Spruces.			
12-18 in.	1.50	13.50	120.00
18-24 in.	3.00	27.00	240.00
2-3 ft.	5.00	45.00	405.00
3-4 ft.	8.00	72.00	
4-5 ft.	10.00	90.00	



Photo by H. P. K., Jr.



Photo by H. P. K., Jr.

Specimens of Blue Colorado Spruce, Norway Spruce and American Arborvitae in winter at Kelsey-Highlands Nursery.



Photo by H. P. K., Jr.

Specimens of the rare *Picea asperata* growing at Kelsey-Highlands Nursery

PICEA, Continued	Each	10	100
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pungens glauca, Blue Colorado Spruce. 80-100 ft.

Selected from seedling types but not grafted. Bluish-white foliage.

12-18 in.	3.00	27.00	240.00
18-24 in.	6.00	54.00	486.00
2-3 ft.	10.00	90.00	810.00
3-4 ft.	15.00	135.00	
4-5 ft.	20.00		
5-6 ft.	25.00		
8-10 ft.	50.00		
10-12 ft.	90.00		
12-14 ft.	110.00		

pungens kosteri, Koster Blue Spruce. 40-60 ft.

These are true Koster variety, very bluish-white foliage and pendulous branches. Perfect specimens in every respect.

10-12 ft.	120.00	1080.00	
12-14 ft.	150.00	1350.00	
14-16 ft.	175.00	1575.00	
16-20 ft.	at \$200.00 to \$ 300.00 each.		

PIERIS. (See under Broadleaf Evergreens.)

PINUS, Pine.

banksiana, Jack Pine. 50-70 ft.

Tree to 70 feet, usually much lower. The hardiest of American Pines. Very valuable for planting on dry and sandy soil; picturesque growth.

2-3 ft.	1.50	13.50	
3-4 ft.	2.50	22.50	
4-5 ft.	3.50	31.50	

densiflora, Japanese Red Pine. 60-100 ft.

Tree to 100 feet tall, in cultivation much less. Handsome ornamental Japanese Pine of rapid growth when young, very picturesque when older.

12-18 in.	1.00	9.00	81.00
18-24 in.	1.50	13.50	120.00
2-3 ft.	2.00	18.00	162.00
3-4 ft.	3.00	27.00	
4-5 ft.	4.00	36.00	

excelsa, Himalayan Pine. 75-150 ft.

Very handsome Pine with wide-spreading branches and long slender drooping leaves, grayish or bluish-green. White Pine Group.

18-24 in.	1.50	13.50	
2-3 ft.	2.50	22.50	

flexilis, Limber Pine. 40-50 ft.

A hardy, usually low Pine with spreading branches densely clothed with dark green leaves. Adapted for planting on rocky slopes. White Pine Group.

1-2 ft.	1.00	9.00	81.00
2-3 ft.	2.00	18.00	
3-4 ft.	3.00	27.00	
4-5 ft.	5.00	45.00	
5-6 ft.	7.00	63.00	

PINUS, Continued

Each 10 100

jeffreyi, Jeffrey Pine. 60-120 ft.

A distinct and ornamental Pine remarkable for its long leaves; very hardy.

Black Pine Group.	18-24 in.	1.50	13.50
	2-3 ft.	2.50	22.50
	3-4 ft.	4.00	36.00

koraiensis, Korean Pine. 40-100 ft.

Of slow growth; one of the best hardy Pines for small gardens. White Pine

Group.	2-3 ft.	5.00	45.00
	3-4 ft.	7.50	67.50
	4-5 ft.	10.00	90.00
	5-6 ft.	15.00	

montana mughus, Mugho Pine.

Perhaps the most useful of the Dwarf Pines for foundation planting, rock-
eries and borders of shrubberies. Very shrubby and low.

	9-12 in.	1.50	13.50	120.00
	12-18 in.	2.50	22.50	204.00
	18-24 in.	4.00	36.00	324.00
	2-3 ft.	6.50	58.50	

monticola, Western White Pine. 40-100 ft.

Apparently slow growing in the East. Similar to White Pine but of narrower
and denser habit.

	3-4 ft.	3.00	27.00
	4-5 ft.	5.00	45.00
	5-6 ft.	7.00	63.00
	6-8 ft.	9.00	81.00

nigra, Austrian Pine. 40-100 ft.

Very handsome, vigorous Pine of regular habit with stout spreading
branches and long dark green leaves.

	12-18 in.	1.00	9.00	81.00
	18-24 in.	2.00	18.00	162.00
	2-3 ft.	3.50	31.50	282.00
	3-4 ft.	6.00	54.00	486.00
	4-5 ft.	9.00	81.00	

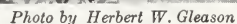


Photo by Herbert W. Gleason

A specimen of the Rugged Austrian Pine
(*Pinus nigra*).


Photo by H. P. K., Jr.

Winter picture showing one of our
trimmed specimen White Pines
(*Pinus strobus*).



A picturesque Japanese Red Pine (*Pinus densiflora*)

PINUS, Continued

Each	10	100
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ponderosa, Western Yellow Pine. 50-230 ft.

Tree occasionally to 230 feet tall, probably 50-75 feet in cultivation. Important timber tree somewhat resembling Austrian Pine. Very fine ornamental.

2-3 ft.	2.00	18.00	162.00
3-4 ft.	3.00	27.00	
4-5 ft.	5.00	45.00	
5-6 ft.	7.00	63.00	
6-8 ft.	9.00	81.00	

pungens, Table Mountain Pine. 30-50 ft.

A very picturesque dark-foliaged species, usually of irregular growth which gives a "Japanesque" effect. Beautiful large brown cones hang on indefinitely.

2-3 ft.	3.50	31.50
3-4 ft.	5.00	45.00
4-5 ft.	7.00	63.00
5-6 ft.	10.00	

resinosa, Red Pine. 45-70 ft.

Long dark green leaves; ornamental Pine of vigorous growth, one of the best for northern gardens. 18-24 in. 1.50 13.50 120.00

18-24 in.	1.50	13.50	120.00
2-3 ft.	3.00	27.00	240.00
3-4 ft.	5.00	45.00	405.00
4-5 ft.	7.50	67.50	
5-6 ft.	10.00	90.00	

strobis, White Pine. 50-150 ft.

Hardy in Canada. One of the most valuable ornamental Pines; of rapid growth, symmetrical when young, picturesque in old age.

18-24 in.	1.25	11.25	102.00
2-3 ft.	2.00	18.00	162.00
3-4 ft.	3.00	27.00	
4-5 ft.	5.00	45.00	
5-6 ft.	8.00	72.00	

Larger sizes, and clipped specimens 6 to 14 ft., up to \$150.00 each.

sylvestris, Scotch Pine. 40-70 ft.

Tree with spreading branches becoming broad and round-topped, and picturesque. Bark bright red.

18-24 in.	1.00	9.00	81.00
2-3 ft.	2.00	18.00	162.00
3-4 ft.	3.00	27.00	240.00
4-5 ft.	4.00	36.00	324.00
5-6 ft.	6.00	54.00	



Photo by Herbert W. Gleason

Japanese Black Pine (*Pinus thunbergi*)
Characteristically picturesque.

PINUS, Continued

thunbergi, Japanese Black Pine. 60-100 ft.

Large winter buds silvery-white.
A handsome picturesque tree of
the Black Pine Group.

	Each	10
18-24 in.	2.50	22.50
2-3 ft.	3.50	31.50
3-4 ft.	5.00	45.00
4-5 ft.	8.00	72.00
5-6 ft.	12.00	108.00
6-8 ft.	16.00	144.00

PSEUDOTSUGA

douglasii, Douglasfir. 50-200 ft. In nature attaining 200 feet in height and more; in cultivation probably 50-75 feet. Forms a pyramidal tree of dense, yet graceful habit. Very hardy and one of the best ornamental Conifers in cultivation.

18-24 in.	2.00	18.00
2-3 ft.	4.00	36.00
3-4 ft.	6.00	54.00
4-5 ft.	8.00	
5-6 ft.	10.00	

TAXUS, Yew.

cuspidata, Japanese Yew. 20-50 ft.

Slow growing, perfectly hardy, the dark green foliage retaining its color
through the winter.

9-12 in.	2.40	21.00	195.00
12-18 in.	3.50	31.50	282.00
18-24 in.	5.00	45.00	

cuspidata (upright form).

12-18 in.	4.00	36.00	324.00
18-24 in.	6.00	54.00	

cuspidata nana, Dwarf Japanese Yew. 3-7 ft.

Shrubby form of preceding. Very compact growth.

12-18 in.	5.00	45.00	
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media hicksii, Hicks Yew.

Distinct columnar form and perfectly hardy at Arnold Arboretum.

9-12 in.	3.00	27.00	
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THUJA, Arborvitae.

American Green Arborvitae (*occidentalis viridis*).

3-4 ft.	6.00	54.00	
4-5 ft.	8.00	72.00	

American Pyramidal Arborvitae (*occidentalis pyramidalis*). 8-20 ft.

Narrow pyramidal growth, very suitable for formal plantings.

12-18 in.	1.75	15.75	141.00
18-24 in.	2.40	21.00	195.00
2-3 ft.	4.00	36.00	324.00
3-4 ft.	6.00	54.00	486.00
4-5 ft.	8.00	72.00	

Douglas Pyramidal Arborvitae.

18-24 in.	2.40	21.00	
2-3 ft.	4.00	36.00	

occidentalis, American Arborvitae. 60 ft.

For hedges and windbreaks.

12-18 in.	1.00	9.00	81.00
18-24 in.	1.50	13.50	120.00
2-3 ft.	2.00	18.00	162.00
3-4 ft.	3.50	31.50	282.00
4-5 ft.	5.50	49.50	444.00
5-6 ft.	8.00	72.00	648.00



Photo by Herbert W. Gleason

A magnificent Douglasfir (*Pseudotsuga douglasii*).

THUJA, Continued

Each 10 100

occidentalis alba, Queen Victoria Arborvitae.

In this variety the tips of the young branchlets are white.

3-4 ft.	4.00	36.00
4-5 ft.	5.00	45.00

occidentalis ellwangeriana, Tom Thumb Arborvitae.

A low broad pyramidal form, much used in formal plantings.

2-3 ft.	3.50	31.50
3-4 ft.	4.50	40.50

occidentalis globosa, American Globe Arborvitae.

Dwarf globose form for rockeries and formal effects.

9-12 in.	1.50	13.50	120.00
12-18 in.	2.50	22.50	204.00
18-24 in.	3.50	31.50	

occidentalis hoveyi, Hovey Arborvitae.

Dwarf dense ovate-globose form with bright green foliage.

12-18 in.	2.50	22.50	204.00
18-24 in.	3.50	31.50	282.00

occidentalis lutea, George Peabody Arborvitae.

Rather strong-growing pyramidal form with bright yellow foliage.

18-24 in.	3.50	31.50
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Photo by Herbert W. Gleason

A group of Carolina Hemlocks (*Tsuga caroliniana*) at the Arnold Arboretum.

THUJA, Continued

	Each	10	100
occidentalis vervaeneana, Vervaeke Arborvitae.			

Bronze winter effects.	2-3 ft.	6.00	54.00
	3-4 ft.	9.00	81.00
	4-5 ft.	12.00	108.00

occidentalis wareana, Ware (Siberian) Arborvitae.			
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Broadly pyramidal, dense type with shiny, blue-green foliage, very desirable.	12-18 in.	2.00	18.00	162.00
	18-24 in.	3.00	27.00	240.00
	2-3 ft.	5.00	45.00	405.00
	3-4 ft.	7.00	63.00	

Rosenthal Arborvitae.			
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Lustrous dark green leaves.	2-3 ft.	5.00	45.00
	3-4 ft.	7.00	63.00
	4-5 ft.	10.00	90.00

TSUGA, Hemlock.

canadensis, Canada Hemlock. 40-100 ft.			
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Handsome ornamental tree for lawn or forest plantings or for hedges.				
Stands severe clipping.	12-18 in.	1.50	13.50	120.00
	18-24 in.	2.50	22.50	204.00
	2-3 ft.	4.00	36.00	324.00
	3-4 ft.	6.00	54.00	486.00
	4-5 ft.	9.00	81.00	729.00
	5-6 ft.	12.00	108.00	

caroliniana, Carolina Hemlock. 30-70 ft.			
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Rarely attaining 70 feet in height, in cultivation 30-50 ft. Carolina Hemlock is unique in habit, with dark, dense, tufted foliage on sweeping pendulous branches with a "Japanesque" effect. It is hardier and more adapted to trying city atmospheres than the Canada Hemlock and seems to thrive in southern latitudes where the latter becomes thin, yellow and unsightly. The late Professor Sargent, Director of the Arnold Arboretum, says, in a letter dated October 30, 1923: "As you know, I consider this tree (Carolina Hemlock) the handsomest Conifer we can grow in New England."

5-6 ft.	25.00	225.00	2025.00
6-7 ft.	35.00	315.00	2830.00
7-8 ft.	50.00	450.00	4050.00
8-9 ft.	60.00	540.00	
9-10 ft.	80.00	720.00	

sieboldi, Siebold Hemlock. 50-100 ft.		
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3-4 ft.	10.00
4-5 ft.	15.00
5-6 ft.	20.00

Rhododendrons, Kalmias, Andromedas and Other Broadleaf Evergreens

All native species are perfectly hardy in the latitude of Quebec if given proper soil conditions and exposure or location.

Many desirable hybrids are not hardy, so we offer only those named sorts which, with care, may be successfully grown in this latitude. For general planting and for most successful results we must turn to our hardy native species, using the hybrids sparingly or where specially protected by mass planting of the indigenous sorts. Not even in Asia do Rhododendrons grow so luxuriantly as in our own southern Allegheny Mountains, where they attain a height of 30 feet and more, assuming tree-like proportions. They must be seen in their native lavishness of growth and bloom, on the mountain sides or hanging over the dashing, ice-cold streams and waterfalls, to be properly appreciated, and a trip to the high Carolina mountains in spring and early summer is a never-to-be-forgotten series of joys to the lover of nature.

With proper knowledge and experience this beauty and wildness may be transferred to our gardens and lawns. Our long experience is at the service of customers at all times.

Be sure and read "The Successful Rhododendron Bed" on page 18.

ARCTOSTAPHYLOS.

Each 10 100

uvaursi, Bearberry. April-July.

This is perhaps the finest ground cover we have, as it thrives equally well in sandy and loamy soils forming a dense, low mat of dark green foliage. Most useful for covering banks and for large rockeries. Pink bell-shaped flowers and scarlet berries.

Pot Grown Plants 6-9 in.	\$.50	\$4.50	\$39.00
Pot Grown Plants 9-12 in.	.75	6.75	60.00

CALLUNA, Heather.

Entirely hardy in New England, blooming in July and August. There are no more charming ground covers than the Scotch Heather and its varieties. They thrive in peaty, sandy soil of acid reaction, and do not object to an open sunny location. Fine for rockeries.

Prices of Calluna unless otherwise noted

Pot Grown Plants 3-6 in.	.50	4.50
Pot Grown Plants 6-9 in.	.75	6.75
Pot Grown Plants 9-12 in.	1.00	9.00
Pot Grown Plants 12-18 in.	1.50	13.50

vulgaris, Scotch Heather. 1-3 ft.

Flowers rosy-pink in dense racemes. Sizes, 6-9 in., 9-12 in. and 12-18 in.

vulgaris alba, White Heather. 2 ft.

Variety with pure white flowers. Sizes, 3-6 in., 6-9 in. and 9-12 in.

vulgaris alporti, Alport Heather. 18 in. Crimson. Grayish leaves. Sizes, 3-6 in., 6-9 in. and 9-12 in.

vulgaris argentea. 18 in. Silver tipped. Sizes, 3-6 in. and 6-9 in.

vulgaris aurea. 6 in. Golden leaves. Sizes, 3-6 in., 6-9 in. and 9-12 in.

vulgaris cuprea. 8 in. Gold and Bronze. Size, 3-6 in.

vulgaris elata. 2 ft. White flowers. Size, 3-6 in.

vulgaris erecta. 2 ft. Size, 3-6 in.

vulgaris hammondi. 18 in. White. Upright. Sizes, 3-6 in. and 6-9 in.

vulgaris hirsuta. Velvety grayish foliage. Sizes, 3-6 in. and 6-9 in.

vulgaris hypnoides. Size, 9-12 in.

vulgaris nana, Moss Heather. 6 in. Purple. Sizes, 3-6 in. at \$.75 each and 6-9 in. at \$1.00 each.

vulgaris pilosa alba. 18 in.

White flowered; hairy foliage type. Sizes, 3-6 in., 6-9 in. and 9-12 in.

vulgaris rubra, Red Heather. 18 in. Deep red. Size, 3-6 in.

vulgaris searlei, Searle Heather. 18 in. White.

Tall, loose, feathery growth, late flowering. Size, 3-6 in.

vulgaris spicata. 18 in. Deep pink. Sizes, 3-6 in. and 6-9 in.

vulgaris variegata. 18 in. Golden tipped. Size, 3-6 in.



Photo by Herbert W. Gleason

Scotch Heather (*Calluna vulgaris*). Used as a facing to a *Rhododendron* plantation.

COTONEASTER.	Each	10	100
horizontalis, Rock Cotoneaster. 2-3 ft. Pink. Red fruit. June.			
Low spreading shrub, very suitable for rockeries.			
Pot Grown Plants 9-12 in.	1.25	11.25	
horizontalis perpusilla. 2-3 ft. Smaller leaves. Pink. Red fruit. June.			
Pot Grown Plants 9-12 in.	1.25	11.25	
microphylla, Rockspray. Spreading. Pink. Red fruit. June.			
Pot Grown Plants 9-12 in.	1.25	11.25	
DAPHNE, Daphne.			
neorum, Rose Daphne. 1-3 ft. Pink. All Summer.			
A most beautiful low hardy shrub; the fragrant pink blossoms nestling among the green leaves. Fine for rockeries.			
6-9 in.	1.00	9.00	81.00
9-12 in.	1.50	13.50	120.00
mezereum. (See under Deciduous Trees and Shrubs.)			
ERICA, Heath.			
carnea, Spring Heath. 6-12 in. March-May.			
Low spreading shrub, rosy-red flowers with dark red anthers.			
Pot Grown Plants 3-6 in.	.50	4.50	39.00
EUONYMUS. (Evergreen, see under Vines)			
GALAX, Galax.			
aphylla. 8-12 in. White. May.			
Beautiful heart-shaped leaves turning brilliant scarlet when exposed to the sun. Splendid ground cover for <i>Rhododendron</i> Bed, and wild-wood planting.			
Clumps	.50	4.50	39.00
ILEX glabra, Inkberry. 6-8 ft.			
Very hardy. Black fruit.	9-12 in.	1.25	11.25 102.00
KALMIA, Kalmia.			
latifolia, Mountainlaurel. 6-40 ft. May-June.			
Attractive the year round but is really gorgeous in Spring with its clustered masses of white or blush flowers. This is a specialty at Kelsey-Highlands Nursery.			
9-12 in.	1.00	9.00	81.00
12-18 in.	2.00	18.00	162.00
Clumps 18-24 in.	3.00	27.00	240.00
Clumps 2-3 ft.	4.00	36.00	324.00
Clumps 3-4 ft.	7.00	63.00	



Photo by Herbert W. Gleason

MOUNTAIN ANDROMEDA (*Pieris floribunda*)

A specialty at Kelsey-Highlands Nursery, East Boxford, Mass.

LEIOPHYLLUM, Sandmyrtle. Each 10 100

buxifolium, Box Sandmyrtle. 1-4 ft. White and pink. April-June.

A charming heather-like plant requiring a sand-peat soil.

6-9 in. .75 6.75

9-12 in. 1.25 11.25

buxifolium prostratum, Allegheny Sandmyrtle. April-June.

Prostrate form. 6-9 in. 1.00 9.00 81.00

LEUCOTHOE, Leucothoe.

catesbaei, Drooping Leucothoe. 3-8 ft. White. April-May.

Invaluable as a border or undershrub and for edging the Rhododendron and Azalea plantation. The "spray" foliage turns a rich bronze in Autumn.

Clumps 12-18 in. 2.00 18.00 162.00

Clumps 18-24 in. 3.00 27.00 240.00

PACHISTIMA, Pachistima.

canbyi, Canby Pachistima. 6-10 in. Reddish. April-May.

Remarkably dainty, low shrub forming a dense evergreen carpet.

3-6 in. .75 6.75 60.00

PACHYSANDRA, Pachysandra.

terminalis, Japanese Pachysandra. 6-9 in. Whitish. May.

One of the best hardy ground covers. Useful for bordering walks and drives under evergreen shrub planting.

Strong Plants .25 1.75 15.00

PIERIS, Andromeda.

floribunda, Mountain Andromeda. 2-6 ft. White. April.

Dense, much-branched shrub with nodding flowers. Perfectly hardy near Boston.

9-12 in. 2.00 18.00 162.00

12-18 in. 3.00 27.00 240.00

18-24 in. 5.00 45.00

japonica, Japanese Andromeda. 5-6 ft. White. May.

Thick, shiny leaves turning bronze in Winter.

9-12 in. 2.00 18.00

12-18 in. 3.00 27.00

POTENTILLA, Cinquefoil.

tridentata, Wineleaf Cinquefoil. Prostrate. White. June.

Evergreen creeper; glistening foliage taking on brilliant Autumn coloring.

Pot Grown Plants .50 4.50 39.00

Rhododendrons

THE Native American Rhododendrons are the best for American planting, being hardier than both the "hybrids" and the many Asiatic species. Even where the hardier of the hybrid varieties are successful, the dark-foliaged American species, maximum and catawbiense, should form the main background. "*The Successful Rhododendron Bed*," page 18.

RHODODENDRON, Rhododendron.	Each	10	100
carolinianum, Carolina Rhododendron. 4-8 ft. May-June. A clear pink American species introduced by Harlan P. Kelsey many years ago. There is no magenta shade in the flowers. Entirely hardy and fine for massing on hillsides and in rockeries.			
12-18 in. Clumps	\$3.00	\$27.00	
18-24 in. Clumps	4.00	36.00	
2-3 ft. Clumps	5.00	45.00	
Extra heavy 3-4 ft. Clumps	10.00	90.00	
Extra heavy 4-5 ft. Clumps	15.00	135.00	
carolinianum album. 3-6 ft. May-June. Pure white form of the Carolina Rhododendron. Introduced by Harlan P. Kelsey.			
12-18 in.	3.00	27.00	
18-24 in.	4.00	36.00	
2-3 ft. Clumps	7.00	63.00	
Extra heavy 3-4 ft. Clumps	10.00	90.00	
Extra heavy 4-5 ft. Clumps	15.00		
catawbiense, Catawba Rhododendron. 20 ft. May-June. The hardiest and best all-round Rhododendron and the one which supplied color and hardiness to the cultivated hybrids. Color, bright red-purple but with considerable variation. Leaves dark shiny green.			
9-12 in.	1.25	11.25	\$102.00
12-18 in.	1.75	15.75	141.00
18-24 in. Clumps	3.50	31.50	282.00
2-3 ft. Clumps	5.00	45.00	
catawbiense compacta, Kelsey Catawba Rhododendron. 4-12 ft. A dense growing variety discovered and introduced by Harlan P. Kelsey. Very distinct from the catawbiense type.			
12-18 in. Clumps	3.00	27.00	
18-24 in. Clumps	4.00	36.00	
2-3 ft. Clumps	8.00		
catawbiense, Seedling Hybrids, Unnamed. 6-20 ft. The seed from which these were grown were gathered from the choicest named hybrids.			
12-18 in.	3.50	31.50	
18-24 in.	4.50	40.50	
2-3 ft.	8.00	72.00	
dahuricum, Dahurian Rhododendron. 6-10 ft. Leaves deciduous or sometimes persistent. Rose-colored flowers one inch across in early April.			
12-18 in.	3.00	27.00	
18-24 in.	5.00	45.00	
maximum, Rosebay Rhododendron. 10-40 ft. June-July. The white or pink-tinged flowers and late-blooming habit make this species invaluable.			
12-18 in. Clumps	2.00	18.00	162.00
18-24 in. Clumps	3.00	27.00	240.00
2-3 ft. Clumps	4.50	40.50	363.00
3-4 ft. Clumps	6.00	54.00	486.00
micranthum, Manchurian Rhododendron. 6-7 ft. White. May. A distinct open-growing species, resembling the Ledum or Labrador-tea.			
6-12 in.	1.50	13.50	
12-18 in.	2.50	22.50	
mucronulatum, Korean Rhododendron. 6 ft. March-April. A hardy Asiatic species. Flowers rose-colored, handsome scarlet Fall coloring.			
9-12 in.	2.00	18.00	
12-18 in.	3.50	31.50	
18-24 in.	5.00	45.00	
SHORTIA.			
galacifolia, Oconee-bells. 6-9 in. White. April. A beautiful and rare low evergreen, with galax shaped leaves and white bell-shaped flowers in earliest Spring. A dainty ground cover thriving under Rhododendrons and Kalmias. Our introduction.			
Clumps	.75	6.75	



Photo by Herbert W. Gleason

RHODODENDRONS along Bussey Brook in Arnold Arboretum

VINCA, Periwinkle.	Each	10	100
minor, Common Periwinkle. April-July.			
Hardy evergreen trailing herb. Flowers lilac-blue. A splendid ground cover.			
Strong Plants	.25	1.75	15.00
minor alba, White Common Periwinkle.			
A white variety.			
Strong Plants	.30	2.40	21.00
YUCCA, Yucca.			
filamentosa, Common Yucca. 2-10 ft. White. June-July.			
A tropical looking plant with narrow evergreen leaves. Immense pyramidal clusters of creamy flowers on tall stalks.			
Strong Plants	.30	2.40	21.00



Photo by Herbert W. Gleason
Fine planting of Rhododendrons on a Massachusetts North Shore Estate.

The Successful Rhododendron Bed

By Harlan P. Kelsey

This includes Rhododendrons, Kalmias, Azaleas, Leucothoes, Blueberries and often such "fillers" as Ferns, Lilies, etc., which delight in acid soil conditions and which are usually grouped together to make the "Rhododendron Bed."

Selecting the Location. For the Rhododendron bed a northern exposure is preferable, especially in low elevation in the South, or elsewhere where freezing and thawing is quite continual. A direct winter sun on the frozen leaves of any broadleaf evergreen often kills outright or spoils the foliage. The north side of the building, wall, woods or hill is always preferable, and windswept locations should be avoided unless proper measures are taken to check the heavy winds.

In Limestone Soils. Excavation is imperative, and fresh soil showing acid reaction substituted. This can be successfully done. A striking example is shown in Highland Park, Rochester, N. Y., where one of the most beautiful Rhododendron and Azalea beds in America has been constructed and planted in a location originally of a heavy limestone nature.

Soil. This class of plants is most at home in somewhat shady and damp situations and in a porous soil supplying plenty of humus showing more or less acid reaction. Limestone (alkaline) soils must be avoided, as a majority of ericaceous plants are rarely, if ever, found growing naturally under such soil conditions. Sandy loam is favorable, and in all cases a continuous supply of humus should be provided.

Creating Necessary "Acid" Conditions. Dr. Coville, United States Botanist of the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., has made some very interesting greenhouse experiments which would seem to prove that acidifying alkaline soils by the application of aluminum sulfate makes it possible to grow these acid soil plants much more successfully.

It must be remembered, however, that application of acids will not take the place of humus. Hardwood sawdust may be used as a mulch, and also ground peat moss imported from Holland, both having acid reaction.

Such experiments indicate that by suitable treatment, these beautiful plants may sometimes be grown successfully on the alkaline soils of the Middle West.

Mulching. This means that the Rhododendron bed should have annually a heavy mulch of **hardwood** leaves, which is left on the year round to decay. Mulching also keeps the ground cool in summer and warm in winter and protects the fine feeding rootlets of the plants. **Never remove the mulching in spring to make the beds "look better."** No expert gardener would ever think of so doing.



Photo by Herbert W. Gleason

The Korean Rhododendron (*Rhododendron mucronulatum*). Note abundance of flowers.

Preparation of Bed. Unless conditions are naturally favorable, excavate two to three feet and fill with woods mold, "Kalmia peat," good loam, rotted field-sods, and perhaps a third in bulk of swamp muck or peat or similar soils. The finely ground imported peat "mull" which comes in bales is excellent for mulching and to work into the soil. Mix with sharp sand where the soil is very clayey.

Planting. Plant the same depth as before (shown by earth line or "collar" on stem) and firmly press soil around roots with the foot, but don't pack the earth too solid. "Fillers," including Lilies and other bulbs and smaller ground-covering species, should be planted after the larger plants are all in and properly spaced. Then **soak** the ground and apply the mulching.

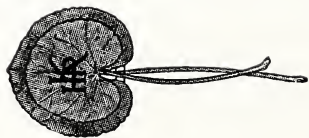
Winter Protection. If convenient, protect them with pine or other evergreen boughs, particularly where exposed to the sun and wind; yet Rhododendrons rarely suffer in the latitude of Boston or Buffalo, if properly planted and mulched. In the latitude of Ottawa and Quebec, Canada, a board fencing may be placed around the edge of the bed and much heavier temporary mulching of straw, etc., filled in almost or quite to the tops of the plants. Good ventilation must be provided.

Enemies of the Rhododendron. The Lacewing Fly is found on Kalmias and Rhododendrons. This pest appears in early spring on the under side of the leaves and gets its sustenance by sucking the sap. It is easily disposed of by spraying the under side of the leaves, using a very fine nozzle, with an emulsion of ten gallons of whale-oil soap to one hundred gallons of water. Plants in the shade are infested to a less degree.

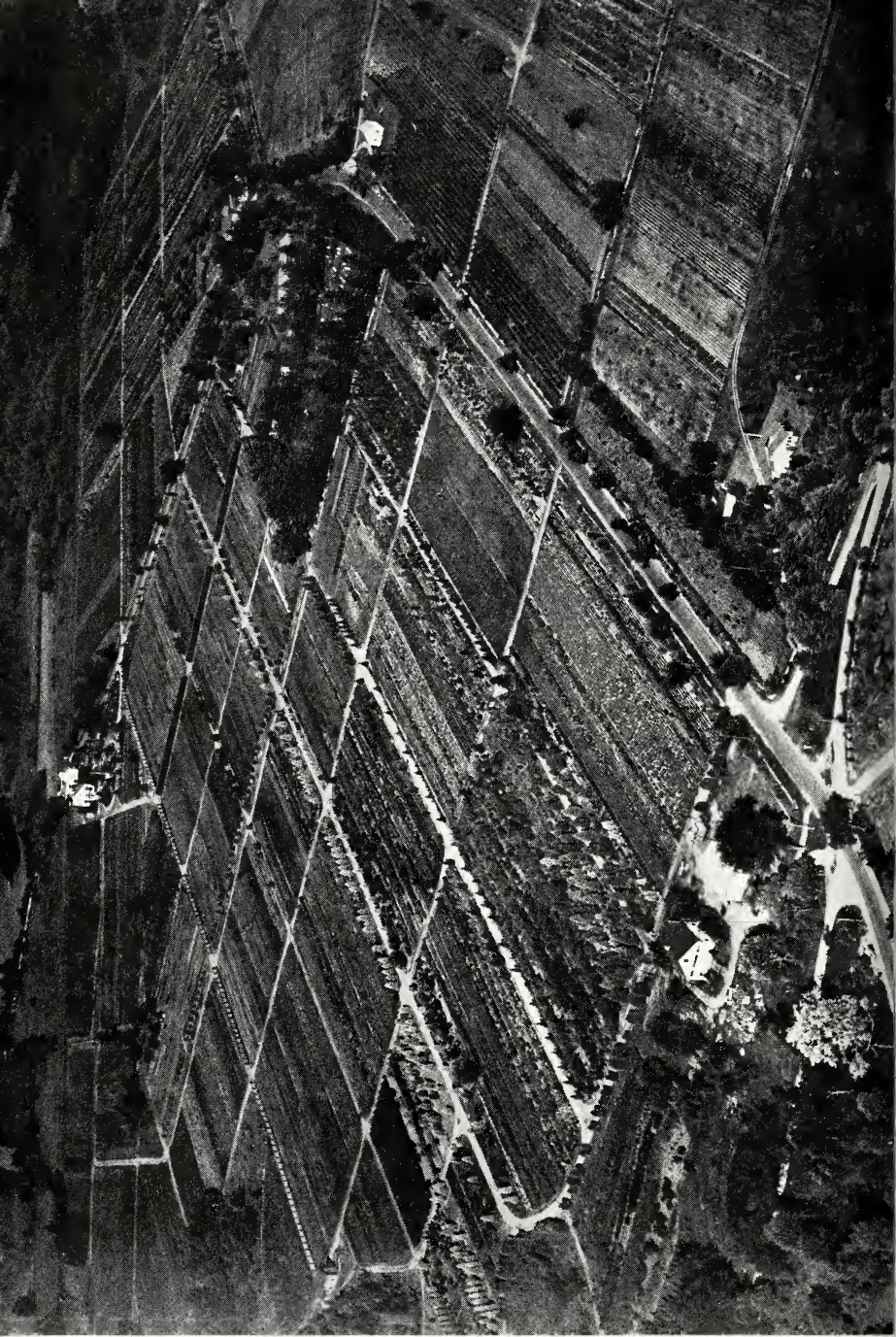
The Use of "Fillers." For the best landscape effects, as well as providing a continual succession of bloom throughout the season, a large variety of shrubs and plants may be employed with the finest results. In fact, the planting of Rhododendrons without the use of "filler" or "edging" plants may give harsh, formal effects. In the use of "fillers" great care must be taken as to time of blooming and color effects, so they do not clash, yet these supply an amazing amount of interesting detail and a continuous show of blossoms against a beautiful Rhododendron leaf background.

Some of the Best "Fillers" and "Edging" Plants. *Leiophyllum buxifolium*, *L.b. prostratum*, *Ilex glabra* (Inkberry), *Leucothoe catesbaei*, *Pieris floribunda*, *Galax aphylla*, *Houstonia* (Bluets), *Daphne cneorum* (Rose Daphne), *Pachistima canbyi* (Canby Pachistima), *Callunas* (Heather) in variety, *Pachysandra terminalis* (Japanese Pachysandra), *Shortia galacifolia* (Oconee-bells), *Vinca minor* (Periwinkle), *Zanthorhiza apiifolia* (Yellowroot), Lilies, Trilliums, Ferns in great variety, Violets, *Dicentra eximia* (Fringed Bleedingheart), Iris in great variety, particularly *pseudacorus* and Japanese Iris in variety, *Ilex verticillata*, Aronias (Chokeberry) in variety, and many other "berry-bearing" shrubs. Jonquils and other spring bulbs may be used freely in the borders of plantations with charming results.

Part of
Kelsey-Highlands
Nursery
From the Air



Air Photo by
Winston H. Pote



Deciduous Trees and Shrubs

ACER, Maple.	Each	10	100
dasyacarpum, Silver Maple. 60-100 ft. May.			
Large rapid-growing tree for quick effects.			
2 in. cal. 8-10 ft.	\$2.00	\$18.00	
2 in. cal. 10-12 ft.	3.00	27.00	
2 in. cal. 12-14 ft.	4.00	36.00	
ginnala, Amur Maple. 12-20 ft. May.			
Yellowish fragrant flowers. 2-3 ft.	.75	6.75	
negundo, Boxelder. 40-60 ft.			
A rapid-growing, usually small tree with bright green foliage.			
3-4 ft.	.75	6.75	\$ 60.00
4-5 ft.	1.00	9.00	
pennsylvanicum, Striped Maple. 20-40 ft. Yellow. May-June.			
Slender tree with beautiful green-striped bark.			
2-3 ft.	.75	6.75	60.00
3-4 ft.	1.00	9.00	
4-5 ft.	2.00	18.00	
platanoides, Norway Maple. 100 ft. Yellowish green. April-May.			
One of the best street trees and very free from disease.			
5-6 ft.	1.50	13.50	120.00
6-8 ft.	3.00	27.00	240.00
1 in. to 1 1/4 in. cal. 8-10 ft.	5.00	45.00	405.00
1 1/4 in. to 1 1/2 in. cal. 10-12 ft.	6.00	54.00	
1 1/2 in. to 1 3/4 in. cal. 12-14 ft.	8.00	72.00	
platanoides schwedleri, Schwedler Maple. 40-60 ft.			
Leaves bright red when young, changing to dark green.			
4-5 ft.	2.50	22.50	
5-6 ft.	3.50	31.50	
Pyramidal Silver Maple (<i>Acer dasyacarpum pyramidale</i>).			
Broad columnar form of the Silver Maple.			
12-14 ft.	12.00		
14-16 ft.	15.00		
rubrum, Red Maple. 30-120 ft. March-April.			
Rarely over 50 feet under cultivation. Flowers red or scarlet, rarely yellowish. Foliage turns brilliant scarlet, or orange, in Autumn.			
4-5 ft.	1.00	9.00	
5-6 ft.	1.50	13.50	
6-8 ft.	2.50	22.50	
1 1/2 in. to 1 3/4 in. cal. 8-10 ft.	4.00	36.00	
5-6 ft. Clumps	3.00	27.00	
6-8 ft. Clumps	4.00	36.00	
saccharum, Sugar Maple. 50-120 ft. Greenish-yellow. April.			
Excellent street and shade tree of upright dense growth, turning bright scarlet and orange in Autumn.			
4-5 ft.	1.00	9.00	81.00
5-6 ft.	1.50	13.50	
6-8 ft.	2.50	22.50	
spicatum, Mountain Maple. 8-30 ft. Greenish-yellow. June.			
Valuable undershrub rarely 30 feet high in the wild. Leaves turn yellow and scarlet.			
1-2 ft.	.50	4.50	39.00
2-3 ft.	1.00	9.00	
Wier Maple.			
6-8 ft.	2.50	22.50	
8-10 ft.	3.00	27.00	
AMELANCHIER, Shadblow.			
canadensis, Downy Shadblow. 6-15 ft. White. Early May.			
Shrub or small tree, usually in clump form.			
1-2 ft.	.50	4.50	39.00
2-3 ft.	.75	6.75	
laevis, Allegheny Shadblow. 20-40 ft. White. May.			
The most graceful and handsomest species differing from all others; purplish young foliage and drooping racemes of large white flowers.			
2-3 ft.	1.00	9.00	81.00
3-4 ft.	1.50	13.50	

AMORPHA, False-indigo.	Each	10	100
fruticosa, Indigobush. 8-20 ft. Purple-blue. May-June.			
Light green pinnate leaves, flowers in clustered spikes.			
2-3 ft.	.50	4.50	39.00
3-4 ft.	.75	6.75	
4-5 ft.	1.00	9.00	

tennesseensis, Tennessee-indigo. 4-5 ft. Violet-purple. June.			
2-3 ft.	.50	4.50	

ARALIA, Aralia.

spinosa, Devils-walkingstick. 10-40 ft. Whitish. August.			
Large leaves and enormous flower clusters.			

3-4 ft.	.75	6.75	
4-5 ft.	1.00	9.00	
5-6 ft.	1.50	13.50	

ARONIA, Chokeberry.

arbutifolia, Red Chokeberry. 4-10 ft. White or reddish. April-May.			
Bright red fruit; excellent undershrub.			

1-2 ft.	.40	3.60	33.00
2-3 ft.	.75	6.75	

melanocarpa, Black Chokeberry. 4-8 ft. White. April-May.			
Shining black fruit.			

1-2 ft.	.40	3.60	
2-3 ft.	.75	6.75	
3-4 ft.	1.00	9.00	
4-5 ft.	1.50	13.50	

ARTEMISIA, Wormwood.

arborescens. 5-8 ft. Yellowish. July.			
Aromatic shrub with silvery-white branches.			

4-5 ft.	.75	6.75	
5-6 ft.	1.00	9.00	

AZALEA, Azalea.

arborescens, Sweet Azalea. 5-15 ft. White and pink. June-July.			
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Delightfully spicy, fragrant white flowers with pink stamens appear in profusion, lasting for weeks. Becomes a spreading clump 3-6 feet broad in cultivation. The foliage colors striking shades of red in late Autumn.

9-12 in.	1.00	9.00	81.00
12-18 in. Clumps	2.00	18.00	162.00
18-24 in. Clumps	3.00	27.00	240.00
2-3 ft. Clumps	4.50	40.50	363.00
3-4 ft. Clumps	7.00	63.00	567.00

calendulacea, Flame Azalea. 6-15 ft. Orange shades. May-June.			
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The most regal of all the species, native or exotic, and a noble representative of our rich Carolina mountain flora. Bartram, speaking of it in his "Travels," calls it the "fiery Azalea," and says: "This epithet 'fiery' I annex to this most celebrated species of Azalea, as being expressive of the appearance of its flowers, which are in general of the color of the finest red-lead, orange, and bright gold, as well as yellow and cream-color. This is certainly the most gay and brilliant-flowering shrub yet known." No more striking landscape effect can be produced than a hillside of Azalea calendulacea in full bloom.

9-12 in.	1.00	9.00	81.00
12-18 in.	1.50	13.50	120.00
18-24 in.	2.40	21.00	195.00
2-3 ft.	3.00	27.00	240.00
3-4 ft.	5.00	45.00	405.00
4-5 ft.	7.00	63.00	

canescens, Piedmont Azalea. 3-10 ft. Deep pink. April-May.			
Quite fragrant.			

12-18 in. Clumps	1.50	13.50	120.00
18-24 in. Clumps	2.50	22.50	
2-3 ft. Clumps	3.50	31.50	

japonica, Japanese Azalea. 6 ft. April-May.			
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Flowers salmon-red, brick-red or carmine. The type grown at Arnold Arboretum.

9-12 in.	2.25	20.25	180.00
12-18 in.	3.00	27.00	240.00
18-24 in.	4.50	40.50	

THE BEST HARDY AMERICAN AZALEAS



1. *Azalea viscosa* 2. *Azalea nudiflora* 3. *Azalea vaseyi*
4. *Azalea calendulacea* 5. *Azalea arborescens*

AZALEA, Continued
kaempferi, Torch Azalea. 8 ft. April-May.

Bright orange-red flowers with yellow anthers. Very handsome; hardy in New England.

9-12 in.	1.50	13.50
12-18 in.	3.00	27.00

kosteri.

Attractive hybrid ranging in color from yellow to many shades of red.

6-9 in.	1.50	13.50
9-12 in.	3.00	27.00
12-18 in.	5.00	45.00



Photo by Herbert W. Gleason

A well established specimen of the Flame Azalea (*Azalea calendulacea*).

AZALEA, Continued	Each	10	100
Louisa Hunnewell. Seedling grown.			
A wonderful hybrid, japonicum x molle, with large orange-red flowers.			
9-12 in.	2.00	18.00	162.00
12-18 in.	4.00	36.00	
nudiflora, Pinxterbloom. 2-10 ft. April-May.			
Beautiful clear pink, blooming very early, just following <i>Azalea vaseyi</i> .			
12-18 in.	2.50	22.50	
18-24 in.	3.50	31.50	
poukhanensis, Korean Azalea. 1-3 ft. Purple-lilac. May.			
Unique among the Azaleas.			
9-12 in.	3.00	27.00	
12-18 in.	4.00	36.00	
18-24 in.	5.00	45.00	
rosea, Downy Pinxterbloom. 4-6 ft. Rose. May-June.			
9-12 in.	2.00	18.00	
schlippenbachi, Royal Azalea. 3-8 ft. May.			
With very large pale rose-colored flowers, upper lobes spotted reddish brown.			
6-9 in.	2.00	18.00	162.00
9-12 in.	3.00	27.00	
12-18 in.	4.50	40.50	
vaseyi, Pinkshell Azalea. 6-15 ft.			
This showy Azalea was discovered only as late as 1878, and introduced by Highlands Nursery very soon after. It is of easy culture and is perhaps the most profuse bloomer of all the native species, and the more conspicuous as its white, pink or deep rose-colored flowers appear in early April or May before the foliage.			
9-12 in.	1.50	13.50	120.00
12-18 in.	2.50	22.50	204.00
18-24 in.	4.00	36.00	
2-3 ft.	6.00	54.00	
viscosa, Swamp Azalea. 10-12 ft. White. June-July.			
Quite fragrant.			
12-18 in. Clumps	1.00	9.00	81.00
18-24 in. Clumps	1.75	15.75	141.00
2-3 ft. Clumps	2.50	22.50	204.00
3-4 ft. Clumps	4.00	36.00	



Photo by Herbert W. Gleason

The beautiful and hardy Korean Azalea (*Azalea poukhanensis*) at the Arnold Arboretum

BERBERIS, Barberry.	Each	10	100
brachypoda. 7-8 ft. Pale yellow. Blood-red fruits. May.			
1-2 ft.	2.00	18.00	
emarginata. 3-4 ft. Yellow. April-May.			
Densely branched dwarf variety with deep red elongated fruit.			
1-2 ft.	2.00	18.00	
koreana, Korean Barberry. 6-7 ft. Yellow. May.			
Upright shrub with stout branches. Broad bright green leaves change to deep red in Autumn. Fruits retain their bright color a long time.			
1-2 ft.	2.00	18.00	
thunbergi, Japanese Barberry. 3-8 ft. Pale yellow. April-May.			
Dense shrub. Large brilliant red fruit and brilliant Fall coloring. Widely used for hedges and ornamental planting.			
12-18 in.	.25	1.80	12.00
18-24 in.	.35	2.75	24.00
2-3 ft.	.60	5.40	
thunbergi maximowiczii, Coral Barberry. 3-8 ft.			
Variety of <i>Berberis thunbergi</i> with more brilliant fruit and coloring.			
12-18 in.	.75	6.75	
18-24 in.	1.00	9.00	
thunbergi minor, Box Barberry. 2-3 ft.			
Very dwarf form.			
6-12 in.	.35	2.75	24.00
vernae, Verna Barberry. 4-6 ft. Yellow. May.			
Graceful spreading shrub.			
9-12 in.	.75	6.75	
12-18 in.	1.00	9.00	
vulgaris, European Barberry. 4-12 ft. Yellow. Red fruits. May-June.			
A vigorous upright shrub.			
6-12 in.	.25	1.80	12.00
12-18 in.	.40	3.60	
BETULA, Birch.			
alba, European White Birch. 60 ft.			
Shining white bark.			
3-4 ft.	.60	5.40	48.00
4-6 ft.	1.00	9.00	81.00
6-8 ft.	2.00	18.00	
Cutleaf Weeping Birch. 50-60 ft.			
5-6 ft.	4.00		
6-8 ft.	5.00		

		Each	10	100
BETULA, Continued				
nigra, River Birch. 50-90 ft.				
A conspicuous and graceful tree with reddish bark, liking moist sandy soil.				
	2-3 ft.	.40	3.60	33.00
	3-4 ft.	.75	6.75	60.00
	4-5 ft.	1.25	11.25	
	5-6 ft.	2.25	20.25	
papyrifera, Canoe Birch. 60-100 ft.				
Ornamental tree rarely over 100 feet high. Very white trunk and loose graceful head when older.				
	2-3 ft.	.50	4.50	39.00
	3-4 ft.	.75	6.75	
	4-5 ft.	1.00	9.00	
	5-6 ft.	1.75	15.75	
	6-8 ft.	2.50	22.50	
CALLICARPA, Beautyberry.				
japonica, Japanese Beautyberry. 2-5 ft. Pink. Violet fruits. June.				
	3-4 ft.	1.25	11.25	
CARAGANA, Pea-shrub.				
arborescens, Siberian Peatree. 8-20 ft. Yellow. May-June.				
	2-3 ft.	.50	4.50	
	3-4 ft.	1.00	9.00	
	4-5 ft.	1.50	13.50	
frutex, Russian Pea-shrub. 10 ft. Bright yellow. June-July.				
Very hardy; from Russia and Siberia.				
	6-12 in.	.50	4.50	39.00
CARPINUS, Hornbeam.				
betulus, European Hornbeam. 65-70 ft.				
Makes an excellent hedge or a fine lawn tree.				
	1-2 ft.	1.00	9.00	
	2-3 ft.	1.50	13.50	
caroliniana, American Hornbeam. 15-40 ft.				
Bushy tree rarely 40 feet; slender branches and dark bluish-green foliage.				
A fine hedge plant.				
	2-3 ft.	.75	6.75	60.00
	3-4 ft.	1.00	9.00	81.00
	4-5 ft.	2.00	18.00	
	5-6 ft.	3.00	27.00	
CHIONANTHUS, Fringetree.				
virginica, White Fringetree. 5-30 ft. White. May-June.				
	1-2 ft.	1.00	9.00	
CLADRASTIS, Yellow-wood.				
lutea. 40-60 ft. White. June-July.				
A charming native tree with loose drooping panicles of fragrant flowers in Summer.				
	2-3 ft.	1.00	9.00	81.00
	6-8 ft.	4.00	36.00	
CLETHRA, Clethra.				
acuminata, Cinnamon Clethra. 8-20 ft. White. July-August.				
Picturesque upright growth, with cinnamon-colored bark. Recurved panicles.				
	1-2 ft.	.75	6.75	60.00
	2-3 ft.	1.00	9.00	
	3-4 ft.	1.50	13.50	
	4-5 ft.	2.50	22.50	
alnifolia, Summersweet. 3-15 ft. July-September.				
White fragrant flowers in erect paniced racemes.				
	1-2 ft.	.50	4.50	39.00
	2-3 ft.	.75	6.75	60.00
tomentosa, Woolly Clethra. 4-8 ft. White. August-September.				
	1-2 ft.	.75	6.75	
	2-3 ft.	1.00	9.00	
CORNUS, Dogwood.				
alba sibirica, Coral Dogwood. 6-10 ft. White. July.				
Branches bright coral-red.				
	2-3 ft.	.40	3.60	
	3-4 ft.	.60	5.40	
alternifolia, Pagoda Dogwood. 12-25 ft. May-June.				
Curious whorled branches. Bluish-black fruit on red pedicels.				
	1-2 ft.	.40	3.60	33.00
	2-3 ft.	.75	6.75	



Photo by H. P. K., Jr.

Specimen thirty foot White Fir (*Abies concolor*) loaded for a large estate in Connecticut.

CORNUS, Continued

	Each	10	100
amomum, Silky Dogwood. 3-10 ft. Yellowish-white. June-July.			
Shrub with purple branches. Fruit blue, sometimes partly white.			
3-4 ft.	.75	6.75	

florida, Flowering Dogwood. 10-40 ft. White. May.

This is one of the handsomest American trees and makes a wonderful show in early Spring with its pure white bracted-flowers and in Autumn brilliant scarlet fruit.

1-2 ft.	.60	5.40	48.00
2-3 ft.	1.00	9.00	81.00
3-4 ft.	2.00	18.00	
4-5 ft.	3.00	27.00	

5-16 ft. specimens at special prices.

florida rubra, Redflowering Dogwood. 10-25 ft. Pink. May.

2-3 ft.	5.00	45.00	
3-4 ft.	6.00	54.00	

paniculata, Gray Dogwood. 6-12 ft. May-June.

Handsome white paniced flowers and white fruit on red peduncles in Autumn. Good for bird cover.

1-2 ft.	.40	3.60	33.00
2-3 ft.	.75	6.75	

rugosa, Roundleaf Dogwood. 6-12 ft. White. July.

Upright shrub. Branches purplish.

2-3 ft.	.75	6.75	
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sanguinea, Bloodtwig Dogwood. 6-12 ft. Greenish-white. May-June.

Purple or dark-red branches.

2-3 ft.	.60	5.40	48.00
3-4 ft.	.75	6.75	

stolonifera, Redosier Dogwood. 6-8 ft. Dull white. May-June.

Dark red-blood branches; white fruit.

1-2 ft.	.30	2.70	24.00
2-3 ft.	.50	4.50	39.00
3-4 ft.	.75	6.75	

stolonifera flaviramea, Goldentwig Dogwood. 6-8 ft.

1-2 ft.	.30	2.70	24.00
2-3 ft.	.50	4.50	

CORYLUS, Hazelnut.

americana, American Hazelnut. 3-10 ft.

Good for under cover.

1-2 ft.	.60	5.40	48.00
2-3 ft.	.75	6.75	60.00
3-4 ft.	1.00	9.00	

	Each	10	100
COTONEASTER, Cotoneaster.			
acutifolia, Peking Cotoneaster. 6-8 ft. White and pink. June.			
Semi-evergreen. Black fruit.			
Pot Grown Plants 12-18 in.	.50	4.50	39.00
Pot Grown Plants 18-24 in.	.75	6.75	60.00
acutifolia villosula. Denser habit with larger foliage.			
Pot Grown Plants 9-12 in.	.75	6.75	
Pot Grown Plants 12-18 in.	1.00	9.00	
dielsiana, Diels Cotoneaster. 6 ft. Pinkish. June.			
Slender arching branches; fruit pendulous, coral-red.			
Pot Grown Plants 9-12 in.	1.00	9.00	
Pot Grown Plants 12-18 in.	1.50	13.50	
Pot Grown Plants 18-24 in.	2.00	18.00	
divaricata, Spreading Cotoneaster. 6 ft. Pink. June.			
Very handsome when studded with its bright red fruit.			
Pot Grown Plants 6-12 in.	.60	5.40	48.00
Pot Grown Plants 12-18 in.	1.00	9.00	81.00
Pot Grown Plants 18-24 in.	1.50	13.50	120.00
2-3 ft.	2.00	18.00	
3-4 ft.	2.50	22.50	
foveolata. 6-10 ft. Pinkish. June.			
Black fruited; foliage turns bright scarlet and orange.			
Pot Grown Plants 12-18 in.	1.50	13.50	
Pot Grown Plants 18-24 in.	2.00	18.00	
integerrima, European Cotoneaster. 3-4 ft. May-June.			
A much branched round shrub with pink flowers, and very ornamental, globular, bright red fruit.			
Pot Grown Plants 9-12 in.	.60	5.40	48.00
lucida. 6-10 ft. Pink. May-June.			
Upright dense shrub; fruit purplish-black. Of great value as a hedge plant, very hardy and stands clipping well.			
Pot Grown Plants 12-18 in.	.50	4.50	39.00
Pot Grown Plants 18-24 in.	.75	6.75	60.00
moupinensis, Mupin Cotoneaster. 15 ft. White. June.			
Long broad foliage. Black fruit.			
Pot Grown Plants 12-18 in.	1.00	9.00	
Pot Grown Plants 18-24 in.	1.50	13.50	
nitens. 4-6 ft. Pink. June.			
Broad shrub with dark green lustrous leaves, small flowers and pendulous purplish-black fruit. One of the handsomest of the hardy Cotoneasters.			
Pot Grown Plants 9-12 in.	.50	4.50	39.00
Pot Grown Plants 12-18 in.	.75	6.75	60.00
salicifolia floccosa, Willowleaf Cotoneaster. 6 ft. White. May-June.			
Semi-evergreen, spreading habit. Red fruit.			
Pot Grown Plants 9-12 in.	1.00	9.00	
Pot Grown Plants 12-18 in.	1.50	13.50	
zabeli. 4-6 ft. Pinkish. May.			
A broad shrub, ovoid red fruit and foliage turning bright yellow in Fall.			
Pot Grown Plants 9-12 in.	1.00	9.00	
Pot Grown Plants 12-18 in.	1.50	13.50	
Pot Grown Plants 18-24 in.	2.00	18.00	
CRATAEGUS, Hawthorn.			
arkansana, Arkansas Hawthorn. 30 ft. White. May-June.			
Scarlet fruit in October.	1-2 ft.	1.00	9.00
	2-4 ft.	2.50	
arnoldiana, Arnold Hawthorn. 15-20 ft. White. May.			
Fruit bright crimson.	1-2 ft.	1.00	9.00
	2-3 ft.	1.50	13.50
	3-4 ft.	2.00	18.00
chlorosarca. 20 ft. White. May-June.			
Small tree with black fruit.	4-6 ft.	3.00	
	6-8 ft.	5.00	
coccinea, Thicket Hawthorn. 20 ft. White. May-June.			
Bushy tree; ½ inch long red fruit.			
	1-2 ft.	.60	5.40
	2-3 ft.	1.00	9.00
	3-4 ft.	1.50	13.50

CRATAEGUS, Continued

	Each	10	100
cordata, Washington Hawthorn. 30 ft. May-June.			
A very desirable species; beautiful Fall coloring and long clusters of bright red fruit remaining a long time on the branches.			
1-2 ft.	.60	5.40	48.00
2-3 ft.	1.00	9.00	81.00
3-4 ft.	1.50	13.50	120.00
4-5 ft.	2.50	22.50	

crusgalli, Cockspur Thorn. 40 ft. White. May-June.

Very decorative species; handsome in bloom and showy bright red fruit remaining until Spring.

1-2 ft.	1.00	9.00	81.00
2-3 ft.	1.50	13.50	
3-4 ft.	1.75	15.75	

monogyna, English Hawthorn (one-stone). 15-20 ft. White. June.

Oval bright red fruit.

1-2 ft.	.60	5.40	48.00
2-3 ft.	1.00	9.00	

oxyacantha, English Hawthorn (two-stone). 8-15 ft. White. May.

The Hawthorn or May of English literature. The white flowers are followed by brilliant red "haws" which hang until February.

1-2 ft.	.60	5.40	48.00
2-3 ft.	1.00	9.00	

oxyacantha splendens, Paul Double Scarlet Hawthorn.

Variety with double scarlet flowers making this one of the most brilliant of late Spring bloomers.

2-3 ft.	2.00	18.00	
3-4 ft.	2.50	22.50	
4-5 ft.	3.00	27.00	
5-6 ft.	3.50	31.50	

prunifolia, Plumleaf Hawthorn. 30 ft. White. May-June.

A handsome plant with brilliant scarlet fruit and lustrous leaves which turn bright orange or scarlet in October.

1-2 ft.	.60	5.40	48.00
2-3 ft.	1.00	9.00	

punctata, Dotted Hawthorn. 25 ft. White. May-June.

Horizontal spreading branches; dull red fruit falling soon.

2-3 ft.	1.00	9.00	81.00
3-4 ft.	1.25	11.25	
4-5 ft.	1.60	14.40	
5-6 ft.	2.40	21.00	

tomentosa, Pear Hawthorn. 12-20 ft. White. June.

All the Hawthorns stand clipping well and make fine hedges. The fruit of this species is yellow or yellowish-red.

1-2 ft.	1.00	9.00	
2-3 ft.	1.50	13.50	

CYDONIA, Quince.

japonica, Flowering Quince. 3-6 ft. Red. May.

Good old-fashioned shrub.

1-2 ft.	.50	4.50	39.00
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DAPHNE mezereum, February Daphne. 2-4 ft. Lilac-purple. February-March.

Upright shrub with early fragrant flowers and conspicuous scarlet fruit.

6-12 in.	1.00	9.00	
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DEUTZIA, Deutzia.

gracilis, Slender Deutzia. 3 ft. White. May.

Dwarf. 12-18 in. .60 5.40

Pride of Rochester. 8-12 ft. White and pink. July.

Very profuse bloomer.

2-3 ft.	.40	3.60	
3-4 ft.	.60	5.40	
4-5 ft.	1.00	9.00	

scabra, Fuzzy Deutzia. 4-6 ft. Blush. June-July.

1-2 ft.	.40	3.60	
2-3 ft.	.60	5.40	

scabra candidissima, Snowflake. 6-8 ft. Double white. July.

2-3 ft.	.60	5.40	
3-4 ft.	1.00	9.00	

DIERVILLA, Bushhoneysuckle.

rivularis, Georgia Bushhoneysuckle. 4-6 ft. Yellow. July-August.

Shrub with dense growth. 1-2 ft. .40 3.60

sessilifolia, Southern Bushhoneysuckle. 3-5 ft. Sulphur-yellow. July.

A splendid undershrub. 1-2 ft. .60 5.40
2-3 ft. 1.00 9.00

DIERVILLA, Continued	Each	10	100
trifida, Dwarf Bushhoneysuckle. 1-3 ft. Yellow. June-July.			
A fine very low-growing ground cover, rarely over 2 feet high.			
1-2 ft.	.40	3.60	
ELAEAGNUS, Elaeagnus.			
angustifolia, Russian-olive. 25 ft.			
Silvery foliage; yellow fruit.			
2-3 ft.	.50	4.50	
3-4 ft.	.75	6.75	
ELSHOLTZIA stauntoni. 1-3 ft. Lilac-purple. September-October.			
A remarkable shrubby plant of greatest value on account of blooming so late. Flowers in conspicuous spikes.			
Strong Plants	1.00	9.00	
ENKIANTHUS, Enkianthus.			
campanulatus, Redvein Enkianthus. 6-15 ft. Orange. May.			
This charming native of Japan should be in every fine garden. Masses of bell-shaped flowers, yellowish or pale orange, veined darker red on pendulous stalks in May. One of the handsomest of ericaceous plants; foliage turning brilliant red in Autumn.			
12-18 in.	2.00	18.00	162.00
18-24 in.	3.00	27.00	240.00
2-3 ft.	4.00	36.00	
perulatus, White Enkianthus. 4-7 ft. White. May.			
Dwarfer species. Leaves turn yellow or scarlet.			
12-18 in.	2.00	18.00	
18-24 in.	3.00	27.00	
subsessilis, Nikko Enkianthus. 9 ft. White. May-June.			
A handsome Japanese species, leaves turning brilliant red in Autumn.			
9-12 in.	2.00	18.00	
12-18 in.	3.00	27.00	
EUONYMUS, Euonymus.			
alatus, Winged Euonymus. 8-10 ft. Yellowish. May-June.			
Leaves turning brilliant crimson color in Autumn; corky wings on branches; a very beautiful shrub.			
2-3 ft.	1.00	9.00	81.00
alatus (compact form).			
A new choice compact form of the Winged Euonymus.			
2-2½ ft.	3.00	27.00	
bungeanus, Winterberry Euonymus. 12-15 ft. Yellowish. June.			
With brilliant orange and pink fruit remaining a long time on the branches.			
4-5 ft.	2.00	18.00	
5-6 ft.	3.00	27.00	
europaeus, European Burningbush. 12-20 ft. Yellowish. May.			
Scarlet fruit in Autumn.			
2-3 ft.	.75	6.75	
3-4 ft.	1.00	9.00	
latifolius, Broadleaf Burningbush. 12-20 ft. Yellowish. May-June.			
Pendulous pink fruit.			
2-3 ft.	.75	6.75	
3-4 ft.	1.00	9.00	
maackii. 4-7 ft. Yellow. Pink fruits. July.			
From the Orient.			
1-2 ft.	1.00	9.00	81.00
2-3 ft.	2.00	18.00	162.00
patens, Spreading Euonymus. 4-9 ft.			
Ornamental half-evergreen shrub with pinkish-red fruit effect.			
1-2 ft.	.75	6.75	
yedoensis, Yeddo Euonymus. 8-15 ft. Yellow. June.			
Large shrub with remarkable masses of pink and orange four-lobed fruit.			
6-12 in.	.50	4.50	39.00
12-18 in.	1.00	9.00	
EXOCHORDA, Pearlbrush.			
grandiflora (racemosa), Common Pearlbrush. 6-10 ft. White. April.			
Slender spreading shrub.			
2-3 ft.	.75	6.75	60.00
3-4 ft.	1.00	9.00	81.00
4-5 ft.	1.50	13.50	
FAGUS, Beech.			
americana, American Beech. 60-80 ft.			
One of our best American ornamental trees for permanent planting.			
3-4 ft.	3.00	27.00	
4-5 ft.	5.00	45.00	
5-6 ft.	7.00	63.00	



Photo by Herbert W. Gleason

Forsythia ovata, that charming new variety from Korea.

		Each	10	100
FORSYTHIA, Forsythia.				
intermedia, Border Forsythia. 10-15 ft. Yellow. April-May.				
Glossy green foliage and bright golden flowers.				
	2-3 ft.	.50	4.50	39.00
	3-4 ft.	.75	6.75	60.00
	4-5 ft.	1.00	9.00	81.00
	5-6 ft.	1.50	13.50	
intermedia spectabilis, Showy Border Forsythia. 6-10 ft. Primrose.				
An improved form of the border Forsythia, larger more brilliant yellow flowers.				
	2-3 ft.	.75	6.75	60.00
	3-4 ft.	1.00	9.00	
	4-5 ft.	2.00	18.00	
	5-6 ft.	3.00	27.00	
ovata. 4-6 ft. Yellow. April.				
A new, distinct, and handsome species from Korea, the earliest to bloom.				
	1-2 ft.	2.00	18.00	
	2-3 ft.	3.00	27.00	
suspensa, Weeping Forsythia. 6-10 ft. Yellow. April-May.				
Shrub with slender, very pendulous branches; masses of golden, yellow flowers in early Spring.				
	2-3 ft.	.75	6.75	
	3-4 ft.	1.00	9.00	
suspensa fortunei, Fortune Forsythia. 8-12 ft. Yellow. April-May.				
Upright habit with finely arching branches.				
	2-3 ft.	.50	4.50	39.00
	3-4 ft.	.75	6.75	60.00
	4-5 ft.	1.00	9.00	
	5-6 ft.	2.00	18.00	
suspensa sieboldi, Siebold Forsythia. 4-6 ft. Yellow. April-May.				
Low growing form, with slender pendulous branches often trailing the ground.				
	2-3 ft.	.50	4.50	
	3-4 ft.	.75	6.75	
	4-5 ft.	1.00	9.00	
GAYLUSSACIA, Huckleberry.				
baccata, Black Huckleberry. 2-3 ft. Reddish. May-June.				
Erect shrub with sweet black fruit; good ground cover for sandy soils.				
	1-2 ft.	.75	6.75	
	2-3 ft.	1.00	9.00	

HALESIA, Silverbell.	Each	10	100
tetraptera, Great Silverbell. 15-40 ft. White. April-May.			
Dainty drooping bell-shaped flowers. A very showy small tree.			
1-2 ft.	.75	6.75	
2-3 ft.	1.25	11.25	
3-4 ft.	2.00	18.00	
HAMAMELIS, Witchhazel.			
vernalis, Vernal Witchhazel. 4-6 ft. Yellow. January-March.			
A most attractive and rare shrub blooming in late Winter or earliest Spring.			
The flowers are delightfully fragrant with bright yellow petals and sepals dark red inside.			
2-3 ft.	3.00	27.00	
3-4 ft.	4.00	36.00	
4-5 ft.	6.00	54.00	
5-6 ft.	8.00	72.00	
virginiana, Common Witchhazel. 8-25 ft. Yellow. September-October.			
Fine undershrub.	2-3 ft.	.75	6.75 60.00
	3-4 ft.	1.00	9.00
HYDRANGEA, Hydrangea.			
arborescens, Smooth Hydrangea. 4-8 ft. White. June-July.			
Very suitable in a shady undershrub planting.			
2-3 ft.	.75	6.75	60.00
arborescens grandiflora, Snowhill. 3-6 ft. White. June-July.			
A form with all flowers sterile and very showy; a striking and useful plant for underplanting and borders.			
2-3 ft.	.75	6.75	60.00
cinerea, Ashy Hydrangea. 4 ft. White. July.			
Rounded foliage.	3-4 ft.	1.50	13.50
paniculata, Panicle Hydrangea. 6-30 ft. Whitish. August-September.			
Shrub or small tree rarely attaining 30 feet; large panicles much more graceful than the Peegee Hydrangea.			
2-3 ft.	.75	6.75	60.00
3-4 ft.	1.00	9.00	
paniculata grandiflora, Peegee Hydrangea.			
The common variety with large trusses of white flowers, changing to pink shades.	18-24 in.	.60	5.40 48.00
paniculata praecox, Early Panicle Hydrangea. 10 ft. August.			
Early blooming type.	3-4 ft.	1.50	13.50
	4-5 ft.	2.00	18.00
paniculata tardiva, Late Panicle Hydrangea. 10 ft. October.			
Late blooming form.	3-4 ft.	1.50	13.50
	4-5 ft.	2.00	18.00
quercifolia, Oakleaf Hydrangea. 8 ft. White. August.			
Very broad, showy foliage.	1-2 ft.	1.00	9.00
radiata, Silverleaf Hydrangea. 4 ft. White. August.			
Silvery undersurfaced leaves.	2-3 ft.	1.00	9.00
	3-4 ft.	1.50	13.50
HYPERICUM, St. Johnswort.			
densiflorum. 5 ft. Yellow. July.			
Narrow foliage. Upright.			
Collected Plants	1-2 ft.	.40	3.60 32.00
mixed varieties.			
splendid for ground cover in open moist situations.			
1-2 ft.	.30	2.70	
prolificum, Shrubby St. Johnswort. 3-5 ft. Yellow. July-September.			
	2-3 ft.	.60	5.40
ILEX, Holly.			
monticola, Mountain Winterberry. 10-40 ft. May.			
Brilliant scarlet fruit on fertile plants. Very desirable.			
2-3 ft.	1.00	9.00	81.00
3-4 ft.	2.00	18.00	
serrata, Finetooth Holly. 15 ft.			
Persistent scarlet fruit.	12-18 in.	1.00	9.00 81.00
verticillata, Common Winterberry. 4-10 ft. June-July.			
Thick-growing shrub with brilliant bright red fruit remaining until mid-winter. One of the best hardy berry-bearing shrubs.			
1-2 ft.	.75	6.75	60.00
2-3 ft.	1.00	9.00	



Photo Courtesy of Arnold Arboretum

REDVEIN ENKIANTHUS (See page 30)

ITEA, Sweetspire. Each 10 100

virginica, Sweetspire. 2-6 ft. White. Fragrant. June-July.

An upright shrub with dense growth, leaves turning brilliant red in Autumn.

1-2 ft. .60 5.40

KOLKWITZIA amabilis, Beautybush. 4-6 ft. Pink. June.

One of the late Dr. E. H. Wilson's and the Arnold Arboretum's choicest new introductions from China. Dr. Wilson says of it: "Most closely related to Abelia and Diervilla, it is hardier than either and in elegance and beauty exceeds both. It has successfully withstood the vagaries and severities of the New England climate, and each season for a number of years past has flowered freely in the Arnold Arboretum. Our best plant is about 6 feet tall and 5 feet through, and in early June is a mass of arching sprays of blossom.

"The flowers are in pairs, and from 20-50 or more of them are borne in rounded cymose clusters which terminate the short, leafy, softly hairy current season's shoots, each from 3 inches to 4 inches long. The flower-stalk, ovary and calyx-tube, are densely clad with white spreading strigose hairs, and the spreading acuminate calyx lobes are pinkish and persistent. The corolla is pale pink, deeper in the bud, tubular and lipped, slightly less than an inch long, sharply constricted in the lower fourth, and about $\frac{3}{4}$ inch across the mouth; it is translucent and the throat on the lower side is bearded and pleasingly mottled with orange.

"On account of its peculiar charm and fascination I suggest as a common name for this shrub that of Beautybush."

12-18 in.	1.00	9.00	81.00
18-24 in.	2.00	18.00	162.00
2-3 ft.	3.00	27.00	240.00

LARIX, Larch.

dahurica, Dahurian Larch. 45-80 ft. Purple catkins. May.

Rare rapid-growing species from eastern Siberia.

2-3 ft.	.75	6.75	60.00
3-4 ft.	1.25	11.25	102.00
4-5 ft.	2.00	18.00	162.00
5-6 ft.	2.50	22.50	

dahurica, var. principis rupprechti.

Variety with larger cones from Korea and northern China.

1-2 ft.	1.00	9.00
2-3 ft.	1.50	13.50

LARIX, Continued	Each	10	100
europaea, European Larch. 50-100 ft.			
2-3 ft.	.75	6.75	60.00
3-4 ft.	1.25	11.25	102.00
4-5 ft.	2.00	18.00	
leptolepis, Japanese Larch. 45-80 ft.			
Very handsome as a lawn specimen, of very rapid growth.			
2-3 ft.	.75	6.75	60.00
3-4 ft.	1.00	9.00	81.00
4-5 ft.	1.50	13.50	120.00
LEUCOTHOE, Leucothoe.			
racemosa, Sweetbells. 4-10 ft. White. April-June.			
A handsome ericaceous shrub with conspicuous panicles of bell-like flowers.			
6-12 in.	.50	4.50	39.00
1-2 ft.	1.00	9.00	81.00
LIGUSTRUM, Privet.			
acuminatum macrocarpum, Bigberry Privet. 6-8 ft.			
Upright. Black fruit.	2-3 ft.	.40	3.60
			33.00
amurense, Amur Privet. 4-8 ft. White. June-July.			
The "North" or hardy strain with growth similar to California Privet.			
The latter is not hardy in this latitude.			
2-3 ft.	.35	3.15	27.00
3-4 ft.	.50	4.50	39.00
Ibodium Privet. 4-6 ft. White. June-July.			
Upright hardy form; very useful instead of the tender California Privet.			
1-2 ft.	.25	2.25	20.00
2-3 ft.	.35	3.15	27.00
3-4 ft.	.50	4.50	39.00
4-5 ft.	.75	6.75	60.00
ibota, Ibota Privet. 6-10 ft. White. June-July.			
Very hardy shrub with spreading branches. One of the best Privets.			
1-2 ft.	.25	2.25	20.00
2-3 ft.	.40	3.60	33.00
3-4 ft.	.60	5.40	48.00
ibota regelianum, Regel Privet. 3-8 ft. White. June-July.			
Low dense shrub with horizontal spreading branches; fine hedge plant.			
1-2 ft.	.35	3.15	27.00
2-3 ft.	.50	4.50	39.00
3-4 ft.	.75	6.75	60.00
vulgare, European Privet. 6-15 ft. White. June-July.			
Fine dark green foliage and panicles of blue-black fruit through the Winter; one of the best.			
1-2 ft.	.30	2.70	21.00
2-3 ft.	.40	3.60	30.00
3-4 ft.	.60	5.40	48.00
LONICERA, Honeysuckle.			
chrysantha, Coralline Honeysuckle. 5-12 ft. Yellowish. May-June.			
Bright orange-red fruit.	1-2 ft.	.50	4.50
fragrantissima, Winter Honeysuckle. 5-8 ft. Cream. March-May.			
Very early sweet-scented flowers. Almost evergreen foliage.			
2-3 ft.	.75	6.75	60.00
3-4 ft.	1.00	9.00	
maacki, Amur Honeysuckle. 12-18 ft. White. June.			
Corolla white changing to yellow, fragrant. Fruit dark red. A splendid variety.			
3-4 ft.	1.00	9.00	
4-5 ft.	1.50	13.50	
maacki erubescens. 15 ft. Pink. June.			
Larger foliage	2-3 ft.	2.50	22.50
maximowiczii sachalinensis. 10 ft. Purple. June.			
Dark purple conspicuous flowers and very attractive; no fruit. A new introduction.			
1-2 ft.	2.00	18.00	
2-3 ft.	2.50	22.50	
morrowi, Morrow Honeysuckle. 5-6 ft. White. Red fruit. May-June.			
	2-3 ft.	.50	4.50
morrowi, prostrate form. 2-3 ft.			
Very useful where low effects are desired.			
2-3 ft.	.75	6.75	
3-4 ft.	1.00	9.00	



Photo by Herbert W. Gleason

Redvein Crab (*Malus niedzwetzkyana*).

LONICERA, Continued

	Each	10	100
syringantha, Lilac Honeysuckle. 6-8 ft. Pink. May-June.			
A splendid upright slender-branched shrub with fragrant flowers.			
1-2 ft.	1.50	13.50	
tatarica alba, White Tatarian Honeysuckle. 6-10 ft. White. May-June.			
2-3 ft.	.50	4.50	39.00
3-4 ft.	.75	6.75	
tatarica siberica, Red Tatarian Honeysuckle. 6-10 ft. Pink. May.			
Fruit bright red.			
2-3 ft.	.50	4.50	
3-4 ft.	.75	6.75	
trichosantha, Slender Honeysuckle. 6 ft. Red. June.			
A charming variety of recent introduction from western China and Tibet;			
bright red fruit.			
1-2 ft.	1.50	13.50	
White Belle Honeysuckle (<i>bella albida</i>). 6 ft. White. May-June.			
Hybrid morrowi x tatarica.			
4-5 ft.	1.00	9.00	
5-6 ft.	1.50	13.50	

MAGNOLIA glauca, Sweetbay. 25-50 ft.

Very attractive shrub or small tree with handsome, glossy foliage and sweet-scented creamy-white flowers.

2-3 ft.	5.00	45.00
3-4 ft.	6.00	54.00



Exhibit at Essex Agricultural Fair

TOPSFIELD • MASSACHUSETTS

SEPTEMBER 1930



Valley Ridge Nurseries
NORTH
SOUTH
EAST
WEST
PLANTS
TREES
SHRUBS
ROCKS
WATER
FALLS
WATERGATES
WATERPUMPS
WATERLOGS
WATERLOGS

Malus, The Flowering Crab

THE Flowering Crabs have few rivals among gorgeous Spring flowering trees and shrubs. At the Arnold Arboretum one of the important events of the year is the blooming of the Crabs, followed by the showy fruit.

They are of easy culture, and whether planted singly or in masses, give remarkable and quick results. Not only are the Flowering Crabs beautiful on the lawn, but they are used to the greatest advantage on a large scale in woodland and other mass plantings, as are Dogwoods and Hawthorns. No group of plants has greater value for enlivening open forest parks and the country roadside.

As soon as the ground can be worked in Spring is an ideal time for planting, and again in Fall after foliage is well ripened. Give rich soil and mulch heavily. Use all the water the soil will take in planting.

Prices of Flowering Crabs unless otherwise noted

2-3 ft.....	\$1.00 each	\$ 9.00 per 10
3-4 ft.....	1.50 each	13.50 per 10
4-5 ft.....	2.00 each	18.00 per 10
5-6 ft.....	3.00 each	27.00 per 10
6-7 ft.....	4.00 each	36.00 per 10
7-8 ft.....	6.00 each	54.00 per 10

The sizes we can supply follow the description of each variety.

MALUS, Crab.

angustifolia, Southern Crab. 20-30 ft.

Single white sweet-scented flowers. Size, 2-3 ft.

arnoldiana, Arnold Crab. 8-15 ft.

One of the most beautiful varieties, originating at the Arnold Arboretum. Very large rose-colored flowers, turning to white. Sizes, 2-3 ft., 3-4 ft. and 4-5 ft.

atrosanguinea, Carmine Crab. 15-20 ft.

Much like floribunda, but with brilliant carmine flowers. Sizes, 2-3 ft., 3-4 ft., 4-5 ft. and 5-6 ft.

baccata, Siberian Crab. 30-45 ft.

Very hardy and among the earliest to flower. Pure white blossoms in great profusion, followed by small green or reddish fruit. Sizes, 2-3 ft. and 3-4 ft.

baccata mandshurica, Manchurian Crab. 12-15 ft.

Early. From China and Japan; its large pure white flowers quite fragrant, dark scarlet fruit hangs on long stems. Sizes, 2-3 ft., 3-4 ft. and 4-5 ft.

baccata, yellow fruited form.

Size, 2-3 ft. at \$2.00 each.

coronaria, Wild Sweet Crab. 10-30 ft.

White and pink flowers, delightfully fragrant. Native American species. Sizes, 2-3 ft., 3-4 ft., 4-5 ft., 5-6 ft., 6-7 ft. and 7-8 ft.

Dolga (Hansen Red Crab). 12-15 ft.

A new distinctive Crab with brilliant red, edible fruit in great profusion. Sizes, 5-6 ft. and 6-7 ft.

Eley Flowering Crab (Malus purpurea eleyi).

A new variety resembling floribunda but with larger and better colored flowers and a more profuse bloomer. Sizes, 2-3 ft. at \$1.50 each, 3-4 ft. at \$2.00 each.

floribunda, Japanese Flowering Crab. 15-30 ft.

One of the handsomest. Bright pink flower buds, white flowers. Small yellowish fruit much liked by birds. Sizes, 2-3 ft., 3-4 ft., 4-5 ft., 5-6 ft. and 6-7 ft.

halliana parkmani, Parkman Crab. 15-20 ft.

Bright rose-red, double flowers hang on long slender stems. A favorite in Japanese gardens. Size, 2-3 ft.

Hopa Redflowering Crab. 12-15 ft.

A remarkable tree which is entirely covered with rose-colored blossoms in May. Fruit is red inside and out, adding to its attractiveness. Very hardy. Sizes, 3-4 ft., 4-5 ft., 5-6 ft. and 6-7 ft.

ioensis, Prairie Crab. 20-30 ft.

The wild Crab of the Middle Western States, with large white or rose flowers often two inches in diameter and fragrant. Size, 2-3 ft.

ioensis plena, Bechtel Crab. 12-15 ft.

Double pink flowers like small clustered roses. Sizes, 2-3 ft., 3-4 ft., 4-5 ft. and 5-6 ft.



Photo by Herbert W. Gleason

Japanese Flowering Crab (*Malus floribunda*). One of the very best.

MALUS, Continued.

Mathew Crab. 20-30 ft.

Single flowers in clusters, rose-pink in color and very fragrant. An American variety, but may be a hybrid. Fruit edible. Sizes, 2-3 ft., 3-4 ft. and 4-5 ft.

micromalus, Midget Crab.

A handsome small tree with upright habit and showy pink flowers. Sizes, 2-3 ft. at \$1.75 each, 3-4 ft. at \$2.50 each, 4-5 ft. at \$3.25 each, 5-6 ft. at \$4.00 each, and 6-7 ft. at \$5.00 each.

niedzwetzkyana, Redvein Crab. 15-20 ft.

Early. A Russian Turkestan species, remarkable for the red color of flowers, branches, leaves, and fruit. Sizes, 2-3 ft., 3-4 ft., 4-5 ft., 5-6 ft., 6-7 ft. and 7-8 ft.

prunifolia rinki (ringo), Chinese Apple. 15-18 ft.

Large white flowers, and red, yellow or green fruit. 1½ inches in diameter. Sizes, 2-3 ft., 3-4 ft., 4-5 ft., 5-6 ft., 6-7 ft., and 7-8 ft.

purpurea, Purple Crab. 15-20 ft.

A form of the Japanese Flowering Crab with rich red flowers and foliage. Sizes, 2-3 ft., 3-4 ft., 4-5 ft., 5-6 ft. and 6-7 ft.

robusta, Cherry Crab. 15-30 ft.

Very early. Large white fragrant flowers and a handsome tree. Dull red fruit. Sizes, 2-3 ft., 3-4 ft., 4-5 ft., 5-6 ft., 6-7 ft. and 7-8 ft.

sargentii, Sargent Crab. 4-6 ft.

Very spreading Japanese variety. Pure white flowers with bright yellow anthers. Scarlet fruit hanging till Spring. Sizes, 2-3 ft., 3-4 ft. and 4-5 ft.

scheideckeri, Scheidecker Crab. 15-20 ft.

Early. Small tree of pyramidal habit with small bright rose-colored flowers in great profusion. Size, 2-3 ft.

sieboldi, Toringo Crab. 6-10 ft.

A dense low shrub and one of the last of the Asiatic species to flower. Dark rose-colored buds contrast beautifully with the white petals of the full-blown flowers. Sizes, 2-3 ft., 3-4 ft., 4-5 ft., 5-6 ft., 6-7 ft. and 7-8 ft.

sieboldi arborescens. 20-30 ft.

The white flowers are produced in immense quantities followed by minute red or yellow fruit. Sizes, 2-3 ft., 3-4 ft., 4-5 ft. and 5-6 ft.



Photo by Herbert W. Gleason

A specimen of the Parkman Crab (*Malus halliana parkmani*)

MALUS, Continued. (See Prices Page 38, unless otherwise noted.)

theifera, Tea Crab. 20-25 ft.

Numerous clusters of flowers, rose-red in the bud and pale or almost white when expanded. Sizes, 5-6 ft. at \$4.00, and 6-7 ft. at \$5.00.

tschonoski. 30-40 ft.

Handsome tree of pyramidal habit, the leaves turning orange and scarlet, white flowers, greenish fruit with purple cheek. Sizes, 2-3 ft., 3-4 ft., 4-5 ft., 5-6 ft. and 6-7 ft.

zumi, Zumi Crab.

Small tree of pyramidal habit, flowers pink in bud becoming white, and red fruit. Sizes, 2-3 ft., 3-4 ft. and 4-5 ft.

zumi calocarpa. 8-10 ft.

"One of the handsomest (Crabs) in the Arboretum, both in Spring and Autumn." Large pink and white flowers, brilliant scarlet fruit, half-inch in diameter. Sizes, 2-3 ft., 3-4 ft., 4-5 ft. and 5-6 ft.

MENZIESIA, Menziesia.

Each	10	100
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pilosa, Allegheny Menziesia. 6 ft.

Creamy drooping flowers. Upright habit.

1-2 ft.	\$.60	\$5.40
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MORUS, Mulberry.

alba tatarica, Russian Mulberry. 70 ft. May.

Vigorous broad habit; sweet berries.

6-12 in.	.25	2.25	\$20.00
1-2 ft.	.40	3.60	

MYRICA, Bayberry.

carolinensis, Northern Bayberry. 3-10 ft.

Fine spreading undershrub. Curious white fruit used for making the famous Bayberry Candles.

6-12 in.	.40	3.60	33.00
12-18 in.	.60	5.40	

NYSSA, Tupelo.

sylvatica. 20-60 ft. May-June.

Tree with very picturesque growth. Autumn coloring very brilliant shades of red.

1-2 ft.	.75	6.75	60.00
2-3 ft.	1.50	13.50	120.00
3-4 ft.	2.00	18.00	

	Each	10	100
OSTRYA virginiana, American Hophornbeam. 40 ft. June.			
Shade loving lawn tree.	4-5 ft.	2.00	18.00
	5-6 ft.	3.00	27.00
OXYDENDRUM arboreum, Sourwood. 10-60 ft. White. June-August.			
A very handsome medium-sized tree occasionally to 60 feet, more usually under 20 feet; flowers when a few feet high; a mass of white flowers in Summer and handsome foliage, turning scarlet in Autumn.			
	2-3 ft.	2.00	18.00
	3-4 ft.	3.00	27.00
	4-5 ft.	4.00	36.00
	5-6 ft.	6.00	54.00
PHELLODENDRON, Corktree.			
chinense, Chinese Corktree. 20-30 ft.			
Grayish-brown bark. A very interesting small round-headed tree; cork-like and handsome foliage turning yellow in Autumn.			
	2-3 ft.	.50	4.50
	3-4 ft.	.75	6.75
	4-5 ft.	1.00	9.00
chinense glabriusculum.			
Variety with leaves smooth underneath.			
	2-3 ft.	.50	4.50
	3-4 ft.	.75	6.75
	4-5 ft.	1.00	9.00
sachalinense, Sakhalin Corktree. 35-50 ft. June.			
Dark brown trunk, broad panicles of black fruit; hardiest species in cultivation.			
	3-4 ft.	1.00	9.00
	4-5 ft.	1.50	13.50
	5-6 ft.	2.00	18.00
	6-8 ft.	2.50	22.50
	8-10 ft.	3.00	27.00
PHILADELPHUS, Mockorange.			
Avalanche. 5-6 ft. White. Fragrant. June.			
One of the best hybrids.			
	1-2 ft.	.50	4.50
			39.00
coronarius, Sweet Mockorange. 10 ft. White. Fragrant. May-June.			
	1-2 ft.	.40	3.60
			33.00
coronarius grandiflorus, Big Mockorange. 15-20 ft. White. June.			
Vigorous growth.			
	2-3 ft.	.50	4.50
	3-4 ft.	.75	6.75
grandiflorus, Big Scentless Mockorange. 6-10 ft. White. June.			
Very hardy and attractive with large flowers in great masses.			
	2-3 ft.	.50	4.50
	3-4 ft.	.75	6.75
	4-5 ft.	1.00	9.00
			81.00
lemoinei, Lemoine Mockorange. 4-6 ft. June.			
Dense racemes of white flowers with delicate perfume.			
	1-2 ft.	.50	4.50
	2-3 ft.	.75	6.75
			39.00
purpurascens, Purplecup Mockorange. 12 ft. June-July.			
Fragrant white bracteated flowers, purple calyx.			
	2-3 ft.	2.00	18.00
Virginal Mockorange. 6-7 ft. White. Semi-double. June.			
	1-2 ft.	.75	6.75
Zeyher Mockorange (zeyheri). 4-6 ft. White. June.			
	2-3 ft.	.60	5.40
	3-4 ft.	1.00	9.00
	4-5 ft.	2.00	18.00
PHOTINIA, Photinia.			
villosa. 6-15 ft. White. June.			
A beautiful berry-bearing shrub, the bright red fruit persisting into the Winter. Leaves turn red in Autumn.			
	2-3 ft.	1.50	13.50
	3-4 ft.	2.00	18.00
	4-5 ft.	2.50	22.50
PLATANUS occidentalis, American Planetree. 100 ft. June.			
White and brown bark.			
	2-3 ft.	.50	4.50
	3-4 ft.	.75	6.75
	4-5 ft.	1.00	9.00
	5-6 ft.	1.50	13.50

POPULUS, Poplar.

	Each	10	100
alba nivea, Silver Poplar. 100 ft. Silvery foliage; splendid seashore tree.			
4-5 ft.	1.00	9.00	
5-6 ft.	1.50	13.50	
eugenei, Carolina Poplar. 90 ft. Very rapid screen planting subject.			
5-6 ft.	.75	6.75	60.00
6-8 ft.	1.00	9.00	81.00
nigra italica, Lombardy Poplar. 40-60 ft.			
The well-known tall, narrow form useful in restricted areas but short-lived.			
4-5 ft.	.50	4.50	39.00
5-6 ft.	.75	6.75	60.00
6-8 ft.	1.00	9.00	81.00
simoni fastigiata, Narrow Simon Poplar. 40-45 ft.			
A narrow pyramidal tree probably longer lived than Lombardy Poplar.			
4-5 ft.	.75	6.75	60.00
10-12 ft.	2.00	18.00	
12-14 ft.	3.00	27.00	

POTENTILLA, Cinquefoil.

fruticosa, Shrubby Cinquefoil. 1-4 ft. Yellow. June-August.			
1-2 ft.	.60	5.40	48.00
2-3 ft.	.80	7.20	64.00

PRUNUS, Plum, Cherry.

americana, American Plum. 10-20 ft. White.			
A tree with great variations, rarely reaching 20 feet. Parent of most of the cultivated native plums.			
2-4 ft.	.50	4.50	
4-6 ft.	1.00	9.00	
6-8 ft.	1.50	13.50	

besseyi, Bessey Cherry. 4-8 ft. May.

A fine spreading shrub with showy white flowers and purple-black sweet fruit.

1-2 ft.	.50	4.50	39.00
2-3 ft.	.75	6.75	60.00
3-4 ft.	1.00	9.00	

Double Pinkflowering Almond. 5-6 ft. May.

Horticultural variety of *Prunus glandulosa*, very ornamental with masses of deep pink flowers covering the bush.

2-3 ft.	1.00	9.00	
3-4 ft.	1.50	13.50	

Double Whiteflowering Almond. 3-6 ft. White. Double. May.

2-3 ft.	1.00	9.00	
3-4 ft.	1.50	13.50	

lannesiana, Hitoye Cherry. 30-40 ft.

An interesting Japanese tree, probably the parent of most of the double-flowering cherries. Fragrant, mostly pink flowers.

1-2 ft.	1.00	9.00	
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maritima, Beach Plum. 3-6 ft. May-June.

Important dwarf variety native to New England coast. A beautiful ornamental with white masses of flowers followed by dull purple fruit. Makes fine jam and jelly.

6-12 in.	.50	4.50	39.00
1-2 ft.	.75	6.75	

orthosepala. 4-8 ft.

Spreading bush; white flowers and red fruit. Hybrid form with edible fruit.

6-8 ft.	2.50	22.50	
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pumila, Sand Cherry. 4-8 ft. White. Black fruits. May-June.

1-2 ft.	.40	3.60	
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reverchoni, Hog Plum. 4-5 ft. 2.00 18.00

serrulata sachalinensis, Yama Cherry. 60 ft. Pink. April.

A very beautiful and hardy Cherry of great ornamental value bearing a profusion of rose-pink or nearly white flowers; sometimes known as the Sargent Cherry; the Arnold Arboretum says it "supplies the best stock on which the double-flowered forms can be worked."

4-5 ft.	2.00	18.00	
5-6 ft.	3.00	27.00	
6-8 ft.	4.00	36.00	

serrulata spontanea, Wild Oriental Cherry. 60 ft. Pink or White. April.

1-2 ft.	.75	6.75	
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Winter View showing one of our Propagating Houses. Photo by H. P. K., Jr.

PRUNUS, Continued

Each 10 100

tomentosa, Nanking Cherry. 10 ft. White, pinkish. March-April.

Very hardy variety producing remarkably showy flowers and fruit of finest flavor. For jams and preserves it is unexcelled. The fruit must not be treated as grapes sometimes are for it would then produce a most delicious wine.

2-3 ft.	.40	3.60	33.00
3-4 ft.	.60	5.40	48.00
4-5 ft.	1.00	9.00	

triloba, Flowering Plum. 16 ft. Double-pink. May.

2-3 ft.	.75	6.75	60.00
3-4 ft.	1.00	9.00	81.00
4-5 ft.	1.50	13.50	

yedoensis, Yoshino Cherry. 40 ft. White. April.

2-3 ft.	1.50	13.50	
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QUERCUS, Oak.

coccinea, Scarlet Oak. 75-160 ft.

A clean growing tree fine for lawn or street. Leaves turn brilliant scarlet in Fall.

3-4 ft.	1.50	13.50	
4-5 ft.	2.00	18.00	
5-6 ft.	3.00	27.00	

macrocarpa, Mossycup Oak.

2-3 ft.	1.00	9.00	
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palustris, Pin Oak.

2-3 ft.	1.00	9.00	
3-4 ft.	1.50	13.50	

rubra, Common Red Oak. 60-100 ft.

One of the best shade and avenue trees with clean vigorous growth, the foliage turning dark red in Autumn.

4-6 ft.	2.50	22.50	
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RHAMNUS, Buckthorn.

caroliniana, Carolina Buckthorn. 8-30 ft. May-June.

A shrubby tree with handsome leaves turning yellow in Autumn. The small round fruit changes from red to black.

4-6 ft.	1.00	9.00	
6-8 ft.	2.00	18.00	

cathartica, Common Buckthorn. 8-10 ft. Yellowish-green. May-June.

Shrub with black fruit in greatest abundance; an old hedge plant.

2-3 ft.	.50	4.50	
3-4 ft.	.60	5.40	

dahurica, Dahurian Buckthorn. 20-30 ft. Yellowish-green. May-June.

Large spreading shrub or tree to 30 feet, larger fruit than Common Buckthorn.

2-3 ft.	.50	4.50	
3-4 ft.	.60	5.40	

	Each	10	100
RHODORA canadensis. Rhodora. 2-3 ft. Lavender. April-May. Really an Azalea with gorgeous flowers in very early Spring. Plant in acid soil.			
1-2 ft. Clumps	2.00	18.00	162.00
2-3 ft. Clumps	3.00	27.00	
RHODOTYPOS kerrioides. Jetbead. 3-5 ft. White. May-June. Handsome and distinct shrub with bright green foliage and conspicuous white flowers in Spring and remarkably shiny fruit in Autumn and Winter.			
12-18 in.	.40	3.60	
RHUS, Sumac.			
canadensis, Fragrant Sumac. 2-4 ft. Yellowish. Early Spring. Fragrant leaves turn orange and scarlet in Autumn.			
1-2 ft.	.60	5.40	48.00
copallina, Shining Sumac. 5-30 ft. Greenish. July-August. Shrub usually quite dwarf with crimson-panicked fruit; dark green glossy foliage; is very handsome and colors brilliant scarlet in Autumn.			
1-2 ft.	.50	4.50	39.00
2-3 ft.	.75	6.75	
cotinoides, 20-30 ft. Attractive for the brilliant scarlet and orange tints of its leaves in Autumn.			
4-5 ft.	2.00	18.00	
glabra, Smooth Sumac. 4-15 ft. Greenish. July-August. Finely cut leaves.			
3-4 ft.	.60	5.40	
4-5 ft.	.75	6.75	
typhina, Staghorn Sumac. 6-30 ft. Greenish. June-July. Vigorous shrub with showy pinnate leaves and crimson fruit clusters. Autumn coloring is yellow and purple.			
4-6 ft.	.75	6.75	
ROBINIA, Locust.			
hispida, Roseacacia. 1-3 ft. May-June. Shrub with bristly branches and bright rose-colored flowers.			
1-2 ft.	.50	4.50	
kelseyi, Kelsey Locust. 4-8 ft. May-June. Very handsome and graceful with brilliant rose-colored flowers and purple fruits.			
1-2 ft.	1.00	9.00	
ROSA, Rose.			
acicularis, Prickly Rose. 3 ft. May-June. Low species with solitary deep rose single flowers, 2 inches across, fragrant.			
6-12 in.	.30	2.70	24.00
1-2 ft.	.50	4.50	
blanda, Meadow Rose. 3-5 ft. May-June. Slender low shrub with delicate pink flowers 2-2½ inches across.			
6-12 in.	.30	2.70	24.00
1-2 ft.	.50	4.50	
canina, Dogbrier. 5-10 ft. June. Orange-red or scarlet fruits; single light pink flowers.			
2-3 ft.	.40	3.60	
3-4 ft.	.60	5.40	
hugonis, Hugonis Rose. 6 ft. May-June. Brilliant yellow flowers, 2½ inches across; very handsome free-flowering Rose; perfectly hardy and one of the best of Yellows.			
1-2 ft.	.75	6.75	60.00
2-3 ft.	1.00	9.00	81.00
lucida, Virginia Rose. 2-4 ft. June-July. A dwarf form adapted for borders or shrubberies; handsome in Summer with its shining foliage and bright pink flowers.			
6-12 in.	.35	3.00	27.00
1-2 ft.	.50	4.50	39.00
nitida, Bristly Rose. 3-6 ft. June-July. Branches covered with numerous reddish bristles, fine single reddish flowers 1-2 inches across.			
6-12 in.	.30	2.70	24.00
1-2 ft.	.50	4.50	39.00
rubiginosa, Sweetbrier. 4-8 ft. June. An old-fashioned dense shrub with large bright pink flowers and showy scarlet cups. Very aromatic bright green foliage.			
6-12 in.	.30	2.70	24.00
1-2 ft.	.50	4.50	39.00

ROSA, Continued	Each	10	100
rugosa, Rugosa Rose. 6 ft. May-September. Upright shrub with large single purple flowers and brilliant, large, brick-red fruit. Good hedge plant if kept cut back.			
18-24 in.	.50	4.50	39.00
rugosa alba, White Rugosa Rose. Pure white flowers.	18-24 in.	.60	5.40 48.00
rugosa hybrids. Strong No. 1	1.00	9.00	81.00
Belle Poitevine. Large double magenta-pink flowers. Its dense growth makes it excellent for hedges.			
Conrad Ferdinand Meyer. Beautiful large silvery pink flowers profusely produced. Very fine.			
F. J. Grootendorst. Blooms all Summer. Small bright red flowers in large clusters. Fine for hedges.			
Hansa. Large double reddish violet flowers. Vigorous and hardy.			
Max Graf. (See Climbing Roses, Page 52.)			
New Century. Large fully double fragrant flowers of clear flesh pink, with light red center and creamy edges.			
Sir Thomas Lipton. Pure white, double and long stems.			
setigera, Prairie Rose. 6-10 ft. June-July. Deep rose, single.			
3-4 ft.	.60	5.40	48.00
4-5 ft.	.75	6.75	60.00
spinosissima, Scotch Rose. 3-4 ft. May-June. Branches covered with bristles; numerous solitary flowers usually fine yellow; one of the best single varieties.			
6-12 in.	.40	3.60	33.00
1-2 ft.	.75	6.75	
White Virginia Rose (<i>virginiana alba</i>). 2-4 ft. Dwarf form with green stems and white flowers.			
1-2 ft.	.75	6.75	60.00
For CLIMBING ROSES see under CLIMBERS.			
RUBUS, Raspberry.			
odoratus, Flowering Raspberry. 3-6 ft. Rose-purple. All Summer. One of the best undershrubs especially for moist locations. Very ornamental.			
1-2 ft.	.30	2.70	
2-3 ft.	.50	4.50	
SALIX, Willow			
alba, White Willow. 50-75 ft. April. One of the most satisfactory of the larger willows.			
3-4 ft.	.60	5.40	48.00
4-5 ft.	.80	7.20	
babylonica, Babylon Weeping Willow. 30-40 ft. The best Weeping Willow.	6-8 ft.	1.50	13.50
caprea, Goat Willow. 12-25 ft. Showy yellow catkins. April.	4-6 ft.	1.00	9.00
discolor, Pussy Willow. 8-15 ft.	1-2 ft.	.40	3.60
	2-3 ft.	.60	5.40
elegantissima, Thurlow Weeping Willow. 60-70 ft. Rapid-growing weeper, but with very brittle branchlets.			
	4-6 ft.	1.00	9.00
	6-8 ft.	1.50	13.50
pentandra, Laurel Willow. 50-60 ft. Lustrous dark green leaves. A good hedge plant.	3-4 ft.	.60	5.40 48.00
	4-5 ft.	.75	6.75
	5-6 ft.	1.00	9.00
SAMBUCUS, Elder.			
canadensis, American Elder. 8-12 ft. White. June-July.			
	2-3 ft.	.50	4.50 39.00
	3-4 ft.	.75	6.75
SORBUS, Mountainash.			
americana, American Mountainash. 15-30 ft. White. May-June. Brilliant bright red fruit in large clusters hanging late in the season. One of our most beautiful small trees.			
	3-4 ft.	.75	6.75 51.00
	4-5 ft.	1.00	9.00 75.00
	5-6 ft.	1.50	13.50

SORBUS, Continued

	Each	10	100
aucuparia, European Mountainash. 20-65 ft. White. May-June. Larger fruit than American Mountainash, leaves not so finely serrate.			
3-4 ft.	.50	4.50	39.00
4-5 ft.	.75	6.75	51.00
5-6 ft.	1.00	9.00	75.00
6-8 ft.	1.50	13.50	120.00
8-10 ft.	2.00	18.00	162.00
10-12 ft.	3.00	27.00	

commixta, Japanese Mountainash. 30 ft. White. May-June.

A handsome tree with smaller leaves than the American Mountainash.

5-6 ft.	2.00	18.00
6-8 ft.	3.00	27.00
8-10 ft.	4.00	36.00

mougeoti. 20-65 ft. White. June.

Small-leaved species with bright red edible fruit.

2-3 ft.	1.00	9.00
3-4 ft.	1.50	13.50

SORBARIA arboria glabrata, Smooth-leaved Tree Spirea. 16-20 ft. White. July-August.

Graceful and completely hardy, with large showy panicles.

3-4 ft.	1.50	13.50
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assurgens. 8-10 ft. White. July.

Handsome shrub of ascending habit. Panicles less dense.

3-4 ft.	1.50	13.50
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stellipila, Starry False-spirea. 6-7 ft. White. June-July.

Flowers earlier. Leaves appear very early in Spring.

3-4 ft.	1.50	13.50
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SPIRAEA, Spirea.
Anthony Waterer. 2-4 ft. Crimson. June-July.

Very free-flowering. 1-2 ft. .50 4.50 39.00

arguta, Garland Spirea. 5-7 ft. White. April.

2-3 ft.	.40	3.60
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billiardi, Billiard Spirea. 5-7 ft. Rose. July.

An old variety. 2-3 ft. .40 3.60

3-4 ft.	.60	5.40
4-5 ft.	.80	7.20

douglasi, Douglas Spirea. 5-7 ft. Deep rose. July-August.

2-3 ft.	.60	5.40
3-4 ft.	.80	7.20

froebeli, Froebel Spirea. 2-4 ft. Bright crimson. June-July.

1-2 ft.	.50	4.50	39.00
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japonica ovalifolia, White Japanese Spirea. 3-4 ft. White. Summer.

1-2 ft.	.50	4.50	39.00
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thunbergi, Thunberg Spirea. 3-4 ft. Pure white. April-May.

Low shrub with slender arching branches clothed with feathery bright green foliage. Very showy in flowers but apparently not long-lived.

1-2 ft.	.50	4.50
2-3 ft.	.80	7.20

tomentosa, Hardhack. 3 ft. Pink. July-September.

Fine for damp locations. 2-3 ft. .40 3.60 33.00

trichocarpa. 4-6 ft. white. June-July.

Handsome species from Korea introduced by Arnold Arboretum. Abundant large white flowers in umbel-like racemes.

1-2 ft.	1.00	9.00	81.00
2-3 ft.	1.50	13.50	120.00

vanhouttei, Vanhoutte Spirea. 4-6 ft. White. May-June.

One of the most beautiful of early blooming Spires, attaining 6 feet and quite hardy.

1-2 ft.	.40	3.60	33.00
2-3 ft.	.50	4.50	39.00

veitchi, Veitch Spirea. 4-10 ft. White. June-July.

2-3 ft.	1.50	13.50
3-4 ft.	2.50	22.50

SYMPHORICARPOS, Snowberry.		Each	10	100
chenaulti , 4-6 ft. Pink and white. June.				
A lovely hybrid originating in the Arnold Arboretum. The small fruit is red with minute pale dots, or one side whitish with red dots.				
	1-2 ft.	.50	4.50	39.00
	2-3 ft.	.75	6.75	60.00
mollis , Spreading Snowberry. 3-4 ft. Pink. White fruits. June-July.				
Of value for low plantings.		2-3 ft.	.60	5.40
racemosus , Common Snowberry. 3-5 ft. Pale pink. June-September.				48.00
Very showy in Autumn and Winter with snow-white fruit in long recurved racemes.				
	1-2 ft.	.30	2.70	21.00
	2-3 ft.	.60	5.40	
racemosus laevigatus , Garden Snowberry. 4-6 ft. Larger white fruit.				
	1-2 ft.	.60	5.40	
vulgaris , Coralberry. 3-6 ft. Pale pink. Coral fruits. July.				
Shrub with slender branches covered with fruit until late Winter.				
	1-2 ft.	.40	3.60	33.00
	2-3 ft.	.60	5.40	48.00
SYMPLOCOS paniculata, Asiatic Sweetleaf. 15-40 ft. White. May-June.				
A beautiful shrub or small tree conspicuous for its brilliant turquoise fruit in Autumn.				
	2-3 ft.	2.00		
SYRINGA, Lilac.				
chinensis , Chinese Lilac. 8-10 ft. Purple-lilac. May.				
Flowers in large broad panicles.				
	2-3 ft.	1.00	9.00	
	3-4 ft.	1.25	11.25	
	4-5 ft.	1.75	15.75	
dilatata . 10-15 ft. Pale to purple lilac. May.				
A new introduction from Korea.				
	1-2 ft.	1.50	13.50	
	2-3 ft.	2.50	22.50	
japonica , Japanese Tree Lilac. 20-30 ft. White. June-July.				
Flowers in large panicles often 1 foot or more long. Very desirable.				
	2-3 ft.	1.25	11.25	
	3-4 ft.	1.75	15.75	
	4-5 ft.	2.25	20.00	
	5-6 ft.	3.00	27.00	
josikaea , Hungarian Lilac. 12-15 ft. Pale violet. June-July.				
Very valuable as it blooms late in season.				
	2-3 ft.	.75	6.75	
	3-4 ft.	1.00	9.00	
	4-5 ft.	1.50	13.50	
persica , Persian Lilac. 5-10 ft. Pale-lilac. May-June.				
Slender arching branches. Flowers in loose broad panicles.				
	2-3 ft.	1.00	9.00	
	3-4 ft.	1.50	13.50	
	4-5 ft.	2.00	18.00	
villosa , Late Lilac. 8-12 ft. Pink. May-June.				
Flowers in long broad panicles.				
	2-3 ft.	1.00	9.00	
	3-4 ft.	1.50	13.50	
vulgaris , Common Lilac. 6-20 ft. Purple shades. May.				
The best known species, sometimes attaining 20 feet. Lilac-blue or purplish flowers in large panicles.				
	1-2 ft.	.50	4.50	39.00
	2-3 ft.	.75	6.75	60.00
vulgaris alba , Common White Lilac. 8-30 ft. Single white.				
A very vigorous grower.				
	1-2 ft.	.60	5.40	48.00
	2-3 ft.	1.00	9.00	81.00
	3-4 ft.	1.50	13.50	

TERMS. Cash or satisfactory reference from unknown customers. All accounts are due the first of each month, unless by special arrangement. Five at 10 rate, 50 at 100 rate, 500 at 1,000 rate. 5 per cent discount may be deducted only WHEN CASH ACCOMPANIES ORDER. When not taken, extra plants will be sent to cover such discount.

When ordering, please read instructions on page 72.

SYRINGA, Continued

Hybrid Lilacs.

We offer a fine collection of the better hybrids. These are marked x fair; xx good; xxx very good; xxxx extra good, according to John C. Wistar's check list. Those not marked he considers of ordinary value.

	Each	10	100
1-2 ft.	1.00	9.00	
2-3 ft.	1.50	13.50	
3-4 ft.	2.00	18.00	

Alphonse Lavallee. Bluish-lilac, double. Sizes, 1-2 ft., 2-3 ft. and 3-4 ft.

Charles Joly. Double, dark violet-purple, silvery reverse. x. Sizes, 1-2 ft. and 2-3 ft.

Charles the Tenth. Dark lilac-red, single. x. Sizes, 1-2 ft. and 2-3 ft.

Claude Bernard. Semi-double, mauve. x. Sizes, 2-3 ft. and 3-4 ft.

De Jussieu. Double. Sizes, 1-2 ft., 2-3 ft. and 3-4 ft.

Desfontaines. Double blue. Size, 1-2 ft.

Double Rubella. Buds red to vermillion purple. Flowers lavender-violet. Sizes, 1-2 ft. and 2-3 ft.

Emile Gentil. Double, bright cobalt-blue. xxx. Size, 1-2 ft.

Great White (*alba grandiflora*). Fine single variety. Sizes, 1-2 ft., 2-3 ft. and 3-4 ft.

Hugh Koster. Single, reddish-lilac. xxx. Sizes, 1-2 ft. and 2-3 ft.

Jan van Tol. Single, purest white, free flowering with immense trusses.

A magnificent new variety. Sizes, 1-2 ft. and 2-3 ft.

Jean Mace. Double. Bluish mauve. xx. Sizes, 1-2 ft., 2-3 ft. and 3-4 ft.

Lamarck. Double, rosy-lilac. x. Size, 2-3 ft.

Lamartine. Single, rosy mauve. Large trusses. xx. Sizes, 1-2 ft. and 2-3 ft.

La Tour d' Auvergne. Double purple. Sizes, 1-2 ft. and 2-3 ft.

Le Printemps. Double pink. x. Size, 1-2 ft.

Ludwig Spaeth. Large panicles of dark red flowers. xx. Sizes, 1-2 ft., 2-3 ft. and 3-4 ft.

Marchal Lannes. Semi-double, bluish violet. x. Size, 1-2 ft.

Marie Legraye. One of the best single white forms. x. Sizes, 1-2 ft. and 2-3 ft.

Michel Buchner. Pale lilac, large and very double. x. Sizes, 1-2 ft., 2-3 ft. and 3-4 ft.

Mirabeau. Single, rosy lavender and very early. xx. Sizes, 1-2 ft. and 2-3 ft.

Mme. Abel Chatenay. Double white, compact panicles. Sizes, 1-2 ft. and 2-3 ft.

Mme. Casimir Perier. Double, pure white. A fine variety. Late. x. Sizes, 1-2 ft. and 2-3 ft.

Mme. Lemoine. Double, large white flowers. Sizes, 1-2 ft., 2-3 ft. and 3-4 ft.

Montaigne. Double, pinkish mauve. Large. xxx. Size, 1-2 ft.

Pascal. Single, lilac flowers. x. Size, 1-2 ft.

Prince de Beauvau. Double blue-lilac. Size, 1-2 ft.

Red Marley (*Rubra de Marley*). Lilac-red, single. Sizes, 1-2 ft., 2-3 ft. and 3-4 ft.

Royal Blue. Size, 2-3 ft.

Tournefort. Double, very blue-lilac. Sizes, 1-2 ft., 2-3 ft. and 3-4 ft.

Vauban. Double, light mauve. x. Sizes, 1-2 ft., 2-3 ft. and 3-4 ft.

TAXODIUM, Baldcypress.

distichum, Common Baldcypress. 45-150 ft. March-May.

Light feathery foliage. Pyramidal habit. A fine ornamental tree which has proved hardy in this vicinity.

2-3 ft.	1.50	13.50
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TILIA, Linden.

americana, American Linden. 60-125 ft. Creamy white. July.

For avenue planting.	2-3 ft.	.60	5.40	48.00
	3-4 ft.	.75	6.75	
	4-6 ft.	1.50	13.50	
	6-8 ft.	2.25	20.25	

ULMUS, Elm.

americana, American Elm. 60-120 ft.

	5-6 ft.	1.00	9.00	81.00
	6-8 ft.	1.50	13.50	120.00
1 in. to 1½ in. caliper	8-10 ft.	2.50	22.50	204.00
1½ in. to 1¾ in. caliper	10-12 ft.	3.50	31.50	
1¾ in. to 2 in. caliper	12-14 ft.	4.50	40.50	

ULMUS, Continued

	Each	10	100
Moline. A vase-shaped form useful for street planting.			
6-8 ft.	2.50	22.50	
1¼ in. to 1½ in. caliper 8-10 ft.	3.50	31.50	
1¾ in. to 2 in. caliper 10-12 ft.	5.00	45.00	

pumila, Chinese Elm. 40-80 ft.

Remarkably hardy and fast growing. Excellent for street planting or as specimens.

4-5 ft.	1.00	9.00	
5-6 ft.	1.50	13.50	

VACCINIUM, Blueberry.

corymbosum, Highbush Blueberry. 6-10 ft. White or pinkish. May.

Fine stock, grown from seed and cuttings and transplanted several times. This is the Blueberry of commerce, but not a new Coville Hybrid. Also it is one of the finest ornamentals. A success commercially only on acid soils.

12-18 in.	.80	7.20	63.00
18-24 in.	1.00	9.00	81.00
2-3 ft.	1.50	13.50	
3-4 ft.	3.00	27.00	

pallidum, Blueridge Blueberry. 3-8 ft. White. April.

A very fine variety from the Carolina Mountains. Large sweet berries with a fine "bloom" when ripe. Fine ornamental.

12-18 in.	1.00	9.00	
18-24 in.	1.50	13.50	

pennsylvanicum, Lowbush Blueberry. 6 in.-2 ft. Greenish white. April.

One of the best low covers for acid soils, making solid mats of foliage. Delicious ornamental fruit and brilliant Autumn colorings in red shades.

Collected Clumps 3-6 in.	.30	2.70	24.00
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stamineum, Deerberry. 3 ft. White. May-June.

Very ornamental shrub with large clusters of drooping flowers, followed by green fruit.

1-2 ft.	.50	4.50	39.00
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VIBURNUM, Viburnum.

americanum, American Cranberrybush. 8-12 ft. White. May-June.

Handsome native shrub; very decorative fruit on the branches keeps its bright scarlet color until following Spring; fruit makes fine jellies; far superior to the European Cranberrybush.

1-2 ft.	.50	4.50	39.00
2-3 ft.	.75	6.75	60.00

carlesi, Fragrant Viburnum. 4-5 ft. Soft pink. April-May.

Very distinct new and rare species. The waxy flowers are in dense round-heads and possess a most delightful fragrance.

15-18 in.	3.00	27.00	
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cassinoides, Witherod. 6-15 ft. White. June-July.

Fruit pink changing to dark blue; good shrub for borders or shrubberies.

1-2 ft.	.50	4.50	39.00
2-3 ft.	.60	5.40	

dentatum, Arrowwood. 4-10 ft. White. May-June.

Bushy shrub with conspicuous blue fruit.

2-3 ft. Clumps	.75	6.75	60.00
3-4 ft. Clumps	1.00	9.00	81.00
4-5 ft. Clumps	1.25	11.25	102.00

lantana, Wayfaringtree. 10-15 ft. White. May-June.

Bright red fruit changing to black.

1-2 ft.	.50	4.50	
2-3 ft.	.75	6.75	

lentago, Nannyberry. 8-15 ft. White. May-June.

The bluish-black fruit is conspicuous. A very handsome shrub or small tree.

2-3 ft.	.60	5.40	48.00
3-4 ft.	.80	7.20	63.00
4-5 ft.	1.00	9.00	

molle, Kentucky Viburnum. 8-12 ft. White. June.

This is recognized by its flaky bark and light gray young branchlets; fruit blue-black.

2-3 ft.	.75	6.75	
3-4 ft.	1.00	9.00	

opulus, European Cranberrybush. 8-12 ft. White. May-June.

2-3 ft.	.50	4.50	39.00
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opulus nanum, Dwarf Cranberrybush. 1-2 ft.

Very dwarf, compact, small-leaved form; suitable for rockeries, and very low hedges.

9-12 in.	.75	6.75	60.00
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VIBURNUM, Continued

Each 10 100

opulus sterile, Common Snowball. 5-12 ft.

All the white flowers are sterile forming a large dense globular head. A popular plant of old-time gardens.

2-3 ft. .75 6.75

pubescens, Downy Viburnum. 8-10 ft. White. June-July.

This has clean growth with grayish brown branchlets. Ovoid blue-black fruit.

6-12 in. .40 3.60 33.00

1-2 ft. .60 5.40

sargentii, Sargent Cranberrybush. 8-12 ft. White. June.

Showy broad foliage.

4-5 ft. 2.50

tomentosum plicatum, Japanese Snowball. 10 ft. White. June.

A showy variety with sterile flowers.

2-3 ft. .75 6.75 60.00

VINCA. (See under Broadleaf Evergreens.)

WEIGELA, Weigela.
amabilis, Rose Weigela. 3-6 ft. Rose. May-June.

Masses of funnel-shaped flowers in profusion.

1-2 ft. .40 3.60

rosea, Pink Weigela. 4-8 ft. Pink. May-June.

Very showy.

1-2 ft. .40 3.60

ZANTHORHIZA apiifolia, Yellowroot. 2-4 ft. Dark or purple. April.

Cut foliage very handsome, changing to golden color in Autumn; one of the best border shrubs for any situation.

6-12 in. .40 3.60 33.00



Photo by H. P. K.

Mountainlaurel (*Kalmia latifolia*) in a planting at Kelsey-Highlands Nursery.



Photo by Herbert W. Gleason

Hydrangea petiolaris on the Administration Building at the Arnold Arboretum.

Vines, Creepers and Climbers

		Each	10	100
ACTINIDIA, Actinidia.				
arguta, Bower Actinidia. 30-50 ft. White. June.				
Very vigorous Japanese climber with thick shiny leaves. White flowers with purplish centers and large edible fruit.				
	2 year Plants	\$.75	\$6.75	\$60.00
AMPELOPSIS.				
quinquefolia, Virginia Creeper. 15-50 ft. July-August.				
A good vine for stone walls or on large trees.				
	Strong	.50	4.50	39.00
quinquefolia engelmanni, Engelmann Creeper. 15-50 ft.				
Variety with smaller leaves, more brilliant in its Autumn coloring. Clings to walls.				
	Strong	.50	4.50	39.00
tricuspidata (veitchi), Japanese Creeper. 25-100 ft. June-July.				
As a dense wall vine this has few equals.				
	Pot Grown Plants	.50	4.50	39.00
ARISTOLOCHIA.				
sipho, Dutchmans-pipe. 15-50 ft. Purple. July.				
Rapid-growing vine. Curious pipe-like flowers.				
	Strong	1.00	9.00	

BIGNONIA, Trumpet creeper.	Each	10	100
radicans, Trumpet creeper. 30 ft. Orange shades. August-September.			
Clinging by aerial roots. 1-2 ft.	.50	4.50	
CELASTRUS, Bittersweet.			
orbiculatus punctatus, Christmas Bittersweet. 10-30 ft.			
Rapid growing woody vine climbing by twining. The bright orange pods split disclosing scarlet seeds.			
1-2 ft.	.50	4.50	39.00
2-3 ft.	.75	6.75	60.00
CLEMATIS, Clematis.			
paniculata, Sweet Autumn Clematis. 10-30 ft. White. September.			
One of our most beautiful climbers. The fragrant flowers produced in profusion in late Summer.	Strong	.50	4.50
virginiana, Virginsbower. 10-35 ft. White. August.			39.00
Finely cut foliage, abundant flowers, followed by fluffy fruit.			
Strong	.50	4.50	
DIOSCOREA.			
villosa. White, with purple throat. June.			
Rampant spreading habit. Strong	.50	4.50	
EUONYMUS, Euonymus.			
Baby Winter creeper (<i>Euonymus radicans minimus</i> ; <i>kewensis</i>). 1-6 ft.			
Charming variety with very small notched leaves and slender stems. Can be clipped for miniature hedges.			
2 year Pot Grown Plants	.50	4.50	39.00
radicans, Winter creeper. 15-20 ft. Scarlet fruit. June-July.			
Evergreen clinging vine. Strong	.60	5.40	48.00
radicans colorata. 10-20 ft. Brilliant Autumn coloring.			
Larger thin leaves. Strong	.50	4.50	39.00
radicans vegetus, Bigleaf Winter creeper. 3-20 ft.			
Dark green thick leaves. One of the most useful Euonymus.			
Medium	.50	4.50	39.00
HYDRANGEA petiolaris, Climbing Hydrangea. 20-50 ft. White. July.			
A charming variety that is rarely seen. Leaves, flowers and fragrance distinctive.			
Strong	1.00	9.00	
LONICERA, Honeysuckle.			
japonica halliana, Hall Japanese Honeysuckle. 5-20 ft.			
A strong growing vine, the delightfully fragrant white flowers changing to buff.	Strong	.50	4.50
sempervirens, Trumpet Honeysuckle. 10-30 ft. May-September.			
A half-climbing shrub with dark green foliage. Long tubular flowers, orange, yellow or scarlet.	1-2 ft.	.50	4.50
LYCIUM chinense, Chinese Matrimony vine. 6-18 ft. June-September.			
Vigorous woody vine of greatest value for trellises or embankments. Small purple flowers and scarlet or orange-red fruit.			
1-2 ft.	.50	4.50	
ROSA, Rose.			
Climbing Roses.	No. 1	1.00	9.00
Alida Lovett. Bright shell pink. Midseason.			
American Beauty. Dark pink shaded with smoky carmine. Fragrant.			
American Pillar. Large single, brilliant crimson with white center. Late.			
Bess Lovett. Light crimson red. Midseason.			
Dorothy Perkins. Rich shell pink; tiny flowers in large clusters. Late.			
Dr. Van Fleet. Pale pink. Perfect foliage. Midseason.			
Excelsa. Similar to Dorothy Perkins; lighter crimson. Late.			
Flower of Fairfield. An improved Crimson Rambler. Early.			
Hiawatha. Deep scarlet. Late.			
Lady Gay. Similar to Dorothy Perkins. Late.			
Mary Wallace. Large, very bright pink double flowers illumined with shining gold. Early.			
Max Graf. A rugosa hybrid; large single pink. Midseason.			
Paul's Scarlet. Intense scarlet. Early.			
Philadelphia. Large double crimson with light center. Midseason.			
Silver Moon. Long creamy buds, golden anthers. Large nearly single flowers in small sprays. Midseason.			
Tausendschon. Cup-shaped double flowers in large clusters, varying from white to deep pink at the same time. Early.			
Veilchenblau. Semi-double, purple-rose flowers. Midseason.			
White Dorothy. Small double flowers of creamy white. Late.			

SCHIZOPHRAGMA.	Each	10	100
hydrangeoides, Japanese Hydrangeavine. 20-30 ft. White flowers. July.			
Very strong climber, clings to walls. Showy dense foliage and interesting flowers like wild Hydrangea.			
Strong Plants from Pots	1.00	9.00	81.00
WISTERIA, Wisteria.			
multijuga, Longcluster Wisteria. 20-30 ft. Lilac.			
A very ornamental and popular vine.			
1-2 ft.	.75	6.75	
2-3 ft.	1.00	9.00	
sinensis, Chinese Wisteria. 35-50 ft. Purple. May-June.			
Long drooping panicles.	.75	6.75	60.00
2-3 ft.	1.00	9.00	81.00
3-4 ft.	2.00	18.00	
sinensis alba, White Chinese Wisteria. May-June.			
We suggest planting this variety with the purple Chinese Wisteria for contrast.			
1-2 ft.	.75	6.75	60.00
2-3 ft.	1.00	9.00	81.00
3-4 ft.	2.00	18.00	
venusta, Silky Wisteria. 25-40 ft. White.			
3-4 ft.	2.00	18.00	



Photo by H. P. K., Jr.

The Korean Chrysanthemum (*Chrysanthemum coreanum*) (A Harlan P. Kelsey introduction) at Kelsey-Highlands Nursery.

Hardy Herbaceous Perennials

IN this list will be found a collection of hardy herbaceous perennials that will give a good succession of bloom from early Spring to late Autumn. Nearly all are of easy culture. The usual list of herbaceous perennials offered in American catalogs can be secured and shipped with our stock so that customers may feel safe in ordering and getting full collections, even if not priced below.

Prices of herbaceous perennials, unless otherwise noted: 30c each; \$2.40 per 10. Approximate height variety attains is given after the name.

ACHILLEA, Pearl. 1-2 ft. Pure white in masses. Fine for cutting.

ACONITUM, fischeri, Azure Monkshood. 5 ft. September. Deepest blue heads of flowers.

uncinatum, Clambering Monkshood. 3-6 ft. Light blue, very attractive. June-September.

AJUGA genevensis, Geneva Bugle. 6 inches. Splendid blue flowered ground cover.

ALTHAEA rosea, Hollyhock. 5 ft. June-July. Single and double varieties. Mixed colors.

- Prices of herbaceous perennials, unless otherwise noted: 30c each; \$2.40 per 10.
- ALYSSUM saxatile compactum, Dwarf Goldentuft.** 9-18 in. Masses of brilliant yellow flowers in early Spring.
- AQUILEGIA canadensis, American Columbine.** 2 ft. April. Shades of red. Fine for naturalizing.
- ARUNCUS sylvester, Common Goatsbeard.** 3-5 ft. May-July. White resembling Spiraea.
- ASARUM canadense, Canada Wildginger.** Spring. Kidney-shaped foliage; brown-purple flowers. For woodland planting.
- shuttleworthii, Mottled Wildginger.** April. Overlapping mottled heart-shaped foliage; purple flowers. Good ground cover.
- ASCLEPIAS tuberosa, Butterflyweed.** 1-2 ft. Bright orange flowers.
- ASTER, Aster.**
- alpinus.** 6 in. June. Dense low habit. White or lavender flowers.
- Climax.** 4-5 ft. Lavender-blue.
- Mauve Cushion.** 6-12 in. Fine for rockeries.
- novaeangliae, New England Aster.** 2-8 ft. Large purple flowers.
- novaeangliae roseus, Rosy New England Aster.** 3-6 ft. A fine rose-colored variety. Hardy native, mixed varieties and colors.
- tataricus, Tatarian Aster.** 6 ft. Blue-violet. Very late.
- White Climax.** 4-5 ft. Large spikes, pure white.
- ASTILBE.**
- America.** 50c each; \$4.50 per 10.
- Peach Blossom.** 2½ ft. June. Light pink. 50c each; \$4.50 per 10.
- Pink Beauty.** 18 in. June. Deep pink. 50c each; \$4.50 per 10.
- BAPTISIA.**
- australis, Blue Wild-Indigo.** 4-6 ft. Dark blue flowers like Lupines in June.
- tinctoria, Yellow Wild-Indigo.** 1-3 ft. Golden pea-shaped flowers in June.
- CALTHA palustris, Marshmarigold.** 1 ft. April. Yellow flowers. Likes moisture.
- CAMPANULA carpatica, Carpathian Bellflower.** 1 ft. All Summer. Tufted habit; showy blue flowers.
- rotundifolia, Harebell.** 18 in. All Summer. Graceful habit; blue flowers.
- CAREX fraseri, Fraser Sedge.** Tufted semi-evergreen shade plant. 50c each; \$4.50 per 10.
- CHELONE glabra, White Turtlehead.** 3 ft. August-September. White-toned pink flowers.
- Iyoni, Pink Turtlehead.** 2-3 ft. July-September. Rose-purple flowers; grows well in moist or dry ground.
- CHRYSANTHEMUM, Chrysanthemum.**
- coreanum, Korean Chrysanthemum.** 2-4 ft. October-December. A remarkable new perennial from Korea of ironclad hardiness. Large white flowers with golden center resembling a glorified ox-eye daisy, often turning to a light claret pink. Forms large clumps and blooms in greatest profusion. Our introduction. Strong Plants 25c each; \$2.25 per 10. Clumps 50c each; \$4.50 per 10.
- Shasta Daisy, Alaska.** 2-3 ft. Large showy white flowers all Summer.
- CIMICIFUGA, Bugbane.**
- americana, American Bugbane.** 3-5 ft. Branched racemes of showy white blooms. August-September.
- racemosa, Cohosh Bugbane.** 3-8 ft. Beautiful foot long racemes of white fluffy flowers. Shade or open. July-August.
- CLINTONIA borealis, Bluebead.** 10 in. June. White spikes followed by showy blue fruits.
- CONVALLARIA majalis, Lily-of-the-Valley.** 6-8 in. One of our best ground covers for shady places.
- COREOPSIS, Coreopsis.**
- grandiflora, Big Coreopsis.** 1-2 ft. June-Autumn, masses of golden blossoms.
- rosea, Rose Coreopsis.** 1 ft. Finely cut foliage with dainty rosy-pink blooms.
- CYPRIPEDIUM, Ladyslipper.**
- acaule, Pink Ladyslipper.** 15 in. June. Clear pink. Long-stemmed, interesting flowers.
- pubescens, Common Yellow Ladyslipper.** 12-18 in. Bright yellow. May.
- spectabile, Showy Ladyslipper.** 1-2 ft. May-June. White with pink or rose-purple shades. Of remarkable beauty. Plant in damp peat or sphagnum bog. 1-3 Crowns \$1.00 each; \$9.00 per 10.
- DELPHINIUM, Larkspur.** Fine mixed hybrid varieties.
- DIANTHUS barbatus, Sweet-william.** 1-2 ft. Summer.
- Essex Witch.** Double rose-pink; spicily fragrant flowers.

Prices of herbaceous perennials, unless otherwise noted: 30c each; \$2.40 per 10.
DICENTRA eximia, Fringed Bleedingheart. 12-18 in. All Summer.

Beautifully cut foliage. Dainty pink-purple flowers. 35c each; \$2.70 per 10.
spectabilis, Bleedingheart. 3 ft. April. Pendant heart-shaped. Pink and white. 75c each; \$6.75 per 10.

ECHINACEA purpurea, Hedgehog-coneflower. 2-3 ft. Most curious in color and shape. Reddish-purple flowers, cone-shaped center. July-August.

EUPATORIUM purpureum, Joe-pye-weed. 3-6 ft. Splendid purple flowers in late Summer.

urticaefolium, Snow Thoroughwort. 3 ft. July-August. Clouds of white. For woods planting.

FERNS.

Adiantum pedatum, American Maidenhair.

Athyrium filixfemina, Lady Fern. 1-3 ft.

Dennstedtia punctilobula, Hayscented Fern. 20-40 in.

Dryopteris (Aspidium), Woodfern.

marginalis, Leather Woodfern. 1-2 ft.

noveboracensis, New York Fern. 1-2 ft.

spinulosa, Toothed Woodfern.

thelypteris, Marshfern.

Onoclea sensibilis, Sensitive Fern. 1-4½ ft.

Osmunda.

cinnamomea, Cinnamon Fern. 1-5 ft. 40c each; \$3.60 per 10.

claytoniana, Interrupted Fern. 2-6 ft. 40c each; \$3.60 per 10.

regalis, Royal Fern. 2-6 ft. 40c each; \$3.60 per 10.

Polypodium vulgare, Common Polypody. 3-10 in.

Polystichum, Hollyfern.

acrostichoides, Christmas Fern.

Pteritis nodulosa, Ostrich Fern.

FILIPENDULA camtschatica, Kamchatka Meadowsweet. 2-3 ft. Beautiful white filmy flowers in terminal panicles. June-July.

GALAX. (See under Broadleaf Evergreens.)

GENTIANA andrewsi, Closed Gentian. 6-10 in. The deep blue flowers are tightly closed. A dainty and beautiful native. July-August.

GILLENIA stipulata, Indianphysic. 2-3 ft. Rose to white. June-July.

HABENARIA ciliaris, Yellow Fringe-orchid. 9-18 in. Striking orange-yellow heads in July and August. 50c each; \$4.50 per 10.

psycodes, Small Purple Fringe-orchid. 3 ft. August. Tall stemmed showy pink spikes. 50c each; \$4.50 per 10.

HEMEROCALLIS, Daylily.

citrina, Citron Daylily. 2-3 ft. Beautiful lemon or sulphur-yellow and very fragrant. June-July.

fulva, Tawny Daylily. 2-4 ft. Reddish-orange. May-June.

thunbergi, Japanese Daylily. 12-18 in. Lemon yellow. July-August.

HEPATICA triloba, Roundlobe Hepatica. 6 in. Lovely lavender, blue or white spring bloomer.

HEUCHERA, Alumroot.

americana, American Alumroot. 10-15 in. June-July. Good rock plant with heart-shaped foliage with brown-red marking.

sanguinea, Coralbells. 1 ft. June-August. Long-stemmed graceful clustered scarlet flowers.

HOSTA, Plantainlily.

caerulea, Blue Plantainlily. 1-2 ft. Deep or pale blue. July-August.

lanceifolia, Lanceleaf Plantainlily. 12-18 in. Lilac or pale lavender. July-August.

HOUSTONIA, Houstonia.

caerulea, Bluets. 3-5 in. April-May.

serpyllifolia, Creeping Bluets. 3-5 in. April-May. Forms little tufts with tiny evergreen leaves. Mass of delicate blue and white flowers.

IRIS, Iris.

cristata, Crested Iris. 3-6 in. Exquisite dwarf, pale blue. May.

germanica, German Iris, Mixed Varieties. 1-3 ft.

Caprice. Single rosy-red.

Dalmatica, (Pallida dalmatica). 2-3 ft. Tall stemmed. Lavender. Very fine.

Iris King. Rich maroon, bordered yellow.

Lohengrin. Lilac rose.

Mrs. Horace Darwin. Pure white.

Nibelungen. Fawn yellow.

Prices of herbaceous perennials, unless otherwise noted: 30c each; \$2.40 per 10.

IRIS, Continued

kaempferi, Japanese Iris, Finest Mixed Colors. 2-3 ft. Strong Plants 30c each; \$2.40 per 10. Clumps 50c each; \$4.50 per 10.

kaempferi, Japanese Iris, Selected Colors. Strong Plants 50c each; \$4.50 per 10. Clumps \$1.00 each; \$9.00 per 10.

pseudacorus, Yellowflag Iris. 3-4 ft. Bright yellow. Tall conspicuous leaves. Fine for shrubberies. May-June.

sibirica, Siberian Iris. 1-2 ft. Lilac-blue. Slender foliage.

verna, Vernal Iris. 3-6 in. A delightful dwarf. Deep violet, fragrant. April-May.

versicolor. 20 in. Native near streams and in swamps. Light purple flowers. Spring and early Summer.

LIATRIS pycnostachya, Cattail Gayfeather. 3-5 ft. Spikes of pale purple flowers. Fine for the border. August-October.

LILIUM, Lily.

canadense, Canada Lily. 4 ft. Tall stemmed yellow flowers in August.

carolinianum, Carolina Lily. 3 ft. Fragrant orange-red flowers in July. 35c each; \$3.15 per 10.

grayi, Grays Lily. 1-3 ft. Bell-shaped pendulous flowers, a deep reddish brown outside. June-July. Introduced by Harlan P. Kelsey. 60c each; \$5.00 per 10.

philadelphicum, Orangecup Lily. 2 ft. July. Flaring upright red flowers. 50c each; \$4.50 per 10.

regale, Royal Lily. 4-6 ft. Showy Summer-blooming Lily. The fragrant flowers are 4-6 in. long, white inside, lilac and purple outside. July. 4-5 in. circum. 75c each; \$6.75 per 10.

superbum, American Turkscap Lily. 4-8 ft. Orange-scarlet to red, spotted inside. July.

tenuifolium, Coral Lily. 18 in. Narrow leaves. Small drooping coral and vermilion flowers. July. 35c each; \$3.15 per 10.

tigrinum, Tiger Lily. 2-5 ft. Orange-red with purple-black spots. June-July.

LOBELIA, Lobelia.

cardinalis, Cardinalflower. 2-4 ft. Intense scarlet. Thrives in moist locations or gardens. July-August.

siphilitica, Large Blue Lobelia. 3-4 ft. Dense spikes of deep blue flowers in August-September.

LYSIMACHIA nummularia, Moneywort. 2-4 in. Fine ground cover. Intense yellow flowers. June-July.

LYTHRUM salicaria, Purple Loosestrife. 2-3 ft. Showy for bogs or along streams. July-August.

MERTENSIA virginica, Virginia Bluebells. 18 in. April. Showy drooping purple and rose clusters.

MONARDA didyma, Oswego Beebalm. 1-3 ft. Brilliant crimson, fragrant. June-August.

ORCHIS spectabilis, Showy Orchis. 6-8 in. Dainty and rare orchid with bright pink flowers. May-June. 50c each; \$4.50 per 10.

PENTSTEMON laevigatus digitalis, Foxglove Pentstemon. 3 ft. July. Huge heads of pure white foxglove-like flowers.

torreyi, Torrey Pentstemon. 5 ft. August and September. Very long arched stemmed, huge spikes of pendant scarlet flowers.

PHLOX, Phlox.

divaricata, Blue Phlox. 6-10 in. Pinkish-blue. April.

ovata, Mountain Phlox. 1-1½ ft. Rosy-red. June-July.

stolonifera, Creeping Phlox. Small clusters of purple and violet flowers.

subulata, Moss Phlox.

Vivid. 3-4 in. Vivid clear pink. April-May.

White Moss (*P. subulata alba*). 3-4 in. Pure white. April-May.

Named Hybrids of Phlox decussata.

Commander-in-Chief. Crimson-red with darker eye.

Eclairer. Carmine, salmon center.

Elizabeth Campbell. Salmon-pink, dark red eye.

Firebrand. Orange-scarlet.

La Vague. Mauve, carmine eye.

L'Esperance. Light lavender, pinkish center.

Miss Lingard. White, faint blush center.

Mrs. Jenkins (Independence). White.

Mrs. Milly van Hoboken. Soft pink.

Prices of herbaceous perennials, unless otherwise noted: 30c each; \$2.40 per 10.

PHYSOSTEGIA virginiana, Virginia False Dragonhead. 4 ft. August.
Upright pink to white spikes.

POLYGONATUM commutatum, Great Solomonseal. 1-3 ft. May-July.
Arching spray of foliage hung with white bells.

SAXIFRAGA cordifolia, Heartleaf Saxifrage. 12-18 in. Large thick foliage
and purple flowers in April-May. For rockeries. 35c each; \$3.15 per 10.

SEDUM.

A most useful class of Rock Garden material for ground covering and
other purposes. Interesting in its variety of foliage, flower and effect
of habits in growth.

acre, Goldmoss. Yellow. April.

dasyphyllum corsicum. Dwarf. Small numerous pink or cold-white
flowers.

ewersi. Low and half-trailing. Ruby crimson.
fosterianum.

kamtschaticum, Orange Stonecrop. 15 in. Upright. Yellow.

lydium, Lydian Stonecrop. Needle-like foliage. Pink.

reflexum, Jenny Stonecrop. White. June.

sarmentosum, Stringy Sedum. Creeping. White. June.

spectabile, Showy Stonecrop. 1 ft. Flat pink heads. August.

spurium. Glossy leaved mat. Pink or pinkish-white.

stoloniferum, Running Stonecrop. Creeping. Flesh pink.

SEMPERVIVUM, Houseleek.

arachnoideum, Spiderweb Houseleek. 4-6 in. Bright red.

tectorum, Roof Houseleek. 6-9 in. Pale red.

SHORTIA galacifolia, Oconee-bells. 3-9 in. A beautiful dwarf ericaceous plant
with evergreen leaves resembling Galax. The exquisite white nodding
flowers come in earliest Spring. Introduced by Harlan P. Kelsey. 75c each;
\$6.75 per 10.

THALICTRUM polygamum, Tall Meadowrue. 7 ft. July. Huge white
clustered flower heads over showy foliage.

THERMOPSIS caroliniana, Carolina Thermopsis. 4-6 ft. Long terminal
spikes of bright yellow pea-shaped flowers in June or July.

TRADESCANTIA, Spiderwort.

virginiana, Virginia Spiderwort. 1-2 ft. Bright blue flowers through Summer.

virginiana alba, White Spiderwort. 1-2 ft. Variety with pure white flowers.

TRILLIUM, Trillium.

erectum, Purple Trillium. 8-16 in. April-May.

grandiflorum, Snow Trillium. 8-18 in. White turning pink.

undulatum, Painted Trillium. 8 in. White painted with purple spots at
base.

UVULARIA grandiflora, Big Merrybells. 18 in. April. Arched leafy stems with
pendant creamy tubular flowers.

VERONICA.

spicata, Spike Speedwell. 12-18 in. Blue spikes in June-July.

virginica, Culversphysic. 3-4 ft. Spikes of pale blue flowers. August-September.

VIOLA, Violet.

Jersey Gem. 6-8 in. Clear deep blue, fine long stems. April-August.

pedata, Birdsfoot Violet. 3-6 in. Light blue. April-May.

pedata bicolor. The two upper petals deep velvety purple.

Sutton's Apricot. A new variety of rare charm. 50c each; \$4.50 per 10.

tricolor, Common Pansy.

White Jersey Gem. 6-8 in. Pure white sport of Viola Jersey Gem. 40c each;
\$3.60 per 10.

Send your questions on garden subjects or related topics. We will give you
intelligent answers. Our experience qualifies us to help you with your problems.
Where we cannot supply just what you want we can tell you where it can be
obtained if it is available.

We cannot supply and do not try to supply all varieties of plants that can be
grown here—the discriminating buyer, however, can find at Kelsey-Highlands
Nursery a wide selection of the rarer and finer plants, many of which can not be
obtained elsewhere.

Harlan P. Kelsey, Inc.

Landscape Department

Planning and Planting

The successful carrying out of any landscape improvement depends to so great an extent upon the knowledge, skill, and good taste of the one to whom this work is entrusted, that it is supremely important to start right no matter whether the work be large or small.

By the employment of a trained landscape architect expensive experiments may be avoided and successful results insured. This applies to questions both of design and of practical planting.

There are so many well-trained landscape architects today that there is little excuse for anyone not having the joys that come from well-executed work, based on plans that properly fit each case.

We undertake a limited amount of Landscape work, and are glad to consult with prospective clients. Where it is not feasible for us to undertake a particular job we frankly say so and are always able to recommend a high class Landscape Architect easily available in any part of the United States.

For the General Information of Clients

1. *The character of service* usually consists in first making professional visits for consultation and advice with owners respecting the arrangement of land for use and enjoyment. A direct and personal knowledge of conditions governing any particular problem is essential if best results are to be obtained. Valuable suggestions in regard to general or special treatment may be made on the ground and a full understanding with clients reached much better than at long range.

2. *Types of landscape work undertaken.* This includes the designing of large and small grounds, extensive estates, public parks and park systems, cemeteries, real estate sub-divisions for both public and private interests, road building and all similar work covering the development of property for both use and beauty. Economic landscape and forestry problems are considered, working plans supplied and advice given as to the proper care of trees individually or in plantations.

3. *City and town planning.* This includes general and detailed plans, maps, sketches, etc., with full reports covering all phases of city development. Traffic congestion, bad housing, inadequate recreation facilities and cramped commercial development are some of the penalties American towns and cities are paying for lack of "adopted plans." Delay means increasing cost of remedy, and added danger of mistakes *impossible to remedy.*

The problems involved in the growth of urban communities, both in their physical and social aspects, are so complex and varied, and the results so far-reaching and of such vital importance that trained expert service alone is adequate to deal with this serious class of undertaking.

4. *Plans and designs.* For the full and consistent development of any property, a plan is ordinarily necessary which will vary in its complexity and detail according to the conditions and the extent to which the development is desired. A plan is generally based upon a *topographical survey of the property*, to be supplied by the client. In large work or where the contours of the land are very uneven, it is desirable for the client to have an engineer's map ready for a first visit. If necessary, however, surveys will be undertaken by us or proper instructions given to enable a local engineer or surveyor to do the work properly.

Usually a Preliminary Plan comes first, and General, Grading, Construction and Planting Plans are made in turn as may be required or necessary, depending on the size or complexity of the undertaking. Features such as Tennis Courts, Golf Courses, Playgrounds, Wading Pools, Athletic Fields, etc., will require special detailed Construction Plans. Often on small private places a single Plan may combine all necessary information for successful completion, especially where personal consultation has been given, and at a considerable saving of cost. A Preliminary Plan outlines roughly the main features and general scheme, and is submitted to clients for approval or to suggest desirable changes. Plans for planting, for the arrangement and construction of formal gardens, walls, terraces, garden structures, conservatories, and all the practical and ornamental details of garden architecture are provided.

5. *Execution of the work.* If the work planned for is to be done by contract, bids are obtained, contracts made and their execution supervised under proper inspection, as is customary where clients do not wish to see to these things personally; if it is to be done by day-labor a competent superintendent is secured who will follow its progress in detail. Planting Plans are furnished in greater or less detail as the case may require, nursery stock is ordered, and the work of planting supervised.

When desired by the client and otherwise feasible, we are prepared to undertake the entire execution of work including the supplying of plans, labor and materials.



Photo by Thompson Bros.

The Real Home of the ROSEBAY RHODODENDRON
Rhododendron maximum in the wilderness of the Great Smoky
Mountains National Park.

There are many who desire such an arrangement which relieves them of annoying details and provides for specific, completed results under a single contract.

6. *Early preparation of plans* is always desirable, especially where planting is to be done, as it gives opportunity for careful detailed consideration and time for grading and construction work before the rush of Fall or Spring planting, and allows ample time to secure best figures from contractors or others supplying material. Planting is often delayed an entire season for lack of early planning.

7. *Building operations* should be subsequent to or at least correlated to planning the grounds with their driveways and other landscape features, and consultations

with the building architects are always desirable. For lack of care in this respect buildings are often so located as to make it difficult or impossible to provide roads with pleasing approaches and good grades, while much landscape work consists in "doing over" bungled places where proper forethought and planning were absent in the beginning.

8. *Each problem has its own distinctive features* and no special "style" of treatment can always be predicated without considering all the factors applying to it. Topography, environment, soil, climate, architecture and color of buildings and a hundred other considerations are determining factors; while no less important are matters of cost and the personal wishes and pleasure of those for whom the work is being done. Formal and naturalistic treatment have each their own proper uses and quite often to substitute one for the other is not reasonably permissible.

The bungalow nestled in the woods or on bold cliffs of mountain or seashore, the small suburban home with its front lawn and back garden, the large estate or the country club obviously should not be treated alike. In most planting in the past, however, it is safe to say that our hardy, native American plants have been too much neglected for exotic material which often looks entirely out of place, proves hard to care for, is not permanent or is especially susceptible to the ravages of insect pests or disease.

9. *Charges for service* depend upon the character, importance and amount of service rendered. The charge for the services of Harlan P. Kelsey are usually based on a fee of \$75.00 to \$100.00 per day, though a higher charge may be made for preliminary visits where the work involved is complicated or of unusual importance, or where a written report is required. Travelling expenses in all cases are charged to the client, excepting where the work is of a special contract nature, and if the place to be visited is more than one night's journey a charge of \$75.00 will be added for every business day lost in travelling. If, however, more than one place is visited in the course of a trip, these expenses will be divided. Office work, drawings and the services of assistants will be charged for on the basis of cost, plus a reasonable margin, usually 50%, to cover overhead and general office expenses properly apportionable to each individual account.

10. *Correspondence*, or conference at the office at Kelsey-Highlands Nursery, East Boxford, Massachusetts, is invited, whether the undertaking be large or small and no obligation follows such preliminary discussion.



Photo by H. P. K.

The Carolina Rhododendron on the Estate of Mrs. Charles H. Price, Montserrat, Mass.

Landscaped and Planted by Harlan P. Kelsey. This Rare and Beautiful Rhododendron was introduced to Cultivation by Mr. Kelsey.

LARGE SPECIMEN TREES

Can now be moved safely and quickly

Our new modern equipment will solve your problem of producing that immediate effect.

The pictures on this page show one of the new and better methods we use. Trees, both evergreen and deciduous, up to thirty or more feet in height and twelve inches in caliper, can now be safely transplanted during the spring and fall planting seasons and also during the winter months.

It will pay you to visit Kelsey-Highlands Nursery to see our fine selection of large specimen stock which will give you the immediate effect you desire—and our tree moving equipment gives speed, safety and efficiency.

We are always glad to quote prices or make estimates. Write for information.



Photos by S.L.K.

Taken at

Kelsey-Highlands Nursery

February 3, 1931



Moving thirty foot Red Cedar, *Juniperus virginiana*, with frozen ball.



Photo by S. L. K.

KELSEY AIRPORT

Owned by Harlan P. Kelsey, Inc.

For those who travel by air we have a new landing field right at the nursery. Many visitors have already taken advantage of this new convenience that we are offering. For the business man whose time is valuable we suggest a visit to Kelsey-Highlands Nursery by airplane.

By airplane we are less than fifteen minutes from Boston and less than three hours from New York.

The two photographs show airplane visitors at Kelsey Airport.



Photo by R. K. Winch



Photo by S.L. K.

Windbreak of White Pine, *Pinus strobus*, at Kelsey-Highlands Nursery.

Plants Useful for Hedges and Windbreaks

EVERGREENS

Chamaecyparis obtusa, Hinoki Cypress.
Chamaecyparis pisifera, Sawara Retinospora.
Chamaecyparis pisifera plumosa, Plume Retinospora.
Euonymus radicans vegetus, Bigleaf Wintercreeper—dwarf hedge.
Picea canadensis, White Spruce.
Pinus montana mughus, Mugho Pine—dwarf hedge.
Pinus strobus, White Pine.
Taxus cuspidata (upright form).
Taxus cuspidata nana, Dwarf Japanese Yew—dwarf hedge.
Thuja occidentalis, American Arborvitae.
Thuja occidentalis wareana, Ware Arborvitae.
Tsuga canadensis, Canada Hemlock.
Tsuga caroliniana, Carolina Hemlock.

DECIDUOUS TREES AND SHRUBS

Berberis thunbergi, Japanese Barberry.
Berberis thunbergi maximowiczii, Coral Barberry.
Berberis thunbergi minor, Box Barberry—dwarf hedge.
Carpinus caroliniana, American Hornbeam.
Cotoneaster acutifolia, Peking Cotoneaster.
Cotoneaster lucida.
Cotoneaster nitens.
Crataegus, all varieties.
Deutzia gracilis, Slender Deutzia—dwarf hedge.
Fagus americana, American Beech.
Forsythia, all varieties.
Ligustrum, all varieties.
Lonicera fragrantissima, Winter Honeysuckle.
Lonicera tatarica, Tatarian Honeysuckle.
Rhamnus cathartica, Common Buckthorn.
Rosa hugonis, Hugonis Rose.
Rosa lucida, Virginia Rose.
Rosa rugosa, Rugosa Rose.
Rosa rugosa alba, White Rugosa Rose.
Rosa rugosa hybrids.
Rosa setigera, Prairie Rose.
Rosa spinosissima, Scotch Rose.
Salix alba, White Willow.
Salix pentandra, Laurel Willow.
Spiraea vanhouttei, Vanhoutte Spirea.
Syringa vulgaris, Common Lilac.
Syringa vulgaris alba, Common White Lilac.
Vaccinium corymbosum, Highbush Blueberry.
Viburnum dentatum, Arrowwood.

Plants Suitable for Rock Gardens

EVERGREENS

Euonymus, Baby Wintercreeper.
Juniperus chinensis sargentii, Sargent Juniper.
Juniperus sabina tamariscifolia, Tamarix Savin.
Picea, Dwarf Alberta Spruce.
Pinus montana mughus, Mugho Pine.
Taxus cuspidata, Japanese Yew.
Taxus cuspidata (upright form).
Taxus cuspidata nana, Dwarf Japanese Yew.
Thuja occidentalis globosa, American Globe Arborvitae.

BROADLEAF EVERGREENS

Arctostaphylos uvaursi, Bearberry.
Calluna, in variety.
Cotoneaster horizontalis, Rock Cotoneaster.
Cotoneaster horizontalis perpusilla.
Cotoneaster microphylla, Rockspray.
Daphne cneorum, Rose Daphne.
Leiophyllum buxifolium, Box Sandmyrtle.
Leiophyllum buxifolium prostratum, Allegheny Sandmyrtle.
Pachistima canbyi, Canby Pachistima.
Pieris floribunda, Mountain Andromeda.
Potentilla tridentata, Wineleaf Cinquefoil.
Rhododendron catawbiense compacta, Kelsey Catawba Rhododendron.

DECIDUOUS TREES AND SHRUBS

Azalea japonica, Japanese Azalea.
Azalea poukhanensis, Korean Azalea.
Berberis thunbergii minor, Box Barberry.
Daphne mezereum, February Daphne.
Vaccinium pennsylvanicum, Lowbush Blueberry.

HARDY HERBACEOUS PERENNIALS

Ajuga genevensis, Geneva Bugle.
Alyssum saxatile compactum, Dwarf Goldentuft.
Aquilegia canadensis, American Columbine.
Aster alpinus.
Aster, Mauve Cushion.
Campanula carpatia, Carpathian Bellflower.
Campanula rotundifolia, Harebell.
Coreopsis rosea, Rose Coreopsis.
Dianthus, Essex Witch.
Dicentra eximia, Fringed Bleedingheart.
Hepatica triloba, Roundlobe Hepatica.
Heuchera americana, American Alumroot.
Heuchera sanguinea, Coralbells.
Hosta caerulea, Blue Plantainlily.
Hosta lancifolia, Lanceleaf Plantainlily.
Houstonia caerulea, Bluets.
Houstonia serpyllifolia, Creeping Bluets.
Iris cristata, Crested Iris.
Iris verna, Vernal Iris.
Mertensia virginica, Virginia Bluebells.
Phlox divaricata, Blue Phlox.
Phlox ovata, Mountain Phlox.
Phlox subulata, Vivid.
Phlox, White Moss (*Phlox subulata alba*).
Saxifraga cordifolia, Heartleaf Saxifrage.
Sedum, in variety.
Sempervivum, in variety.
Trillium erectum, Purple Trillium.
Trillium grandiflorum, Snow Trillium.
Trillium undulatum, Painted Trillium.
Viola, in variety.



Photo by Herbert W. Gleason

Sargent Juniper (*Juniperus chinensis sargentii*), a wonderful ground cover.

Ground Covers

EVERGREENS AND BROADLEAF EVERGREENS

Arctostaphylos uvaursi, Bearberry.
Calluna, in variety.
Cotoneaster horizontalis, Rock Cotoneaster.
Cotoneaster horizontalis perpusilla.
Daphne cneorum, Rose Daphne.
Erica carnea, Spring Heath.
Galax aphylla.
Juniperus chinensis sargentii, Sargent Juniper.
Juniperus communis depressa, Prostrate Juniper.
Juniperus conferta, Shore Juniper.
Juniperus sabina tamariscifolia, Tamarix Savin.
Pachistima canbyi, Canby Pachistima.
Pachysandra terminalis, Japanese Pachysandra.
Potentilla tridentata, Wineleaf Cinquefoil.
Shortia galacifolia, Oconee-bells.
Vinca minor, Common Periwinkle.
Vinca minor alba, White Common Periwinkle.

DECIDUOUS TREES AND SHRUBS

Diervilla trifida, Dwarf Bushhoneysuckle.
Vaccinium pennsylvanicum, Lowbush Blueberry.
Zanthorhiza apiifolia, Yellowroot.

VINES OR CREEPERS

Ampelopsis tricuspidata, Japanese Creeper.
Celastrus orbiculatus punctatus, Christmas Bittersweet.
Euonymus radicans, in variety.
Lonicera japonica halliana, Hall Japanese Honeysuckle.

HARDY HERBACEOUS PERENNIALS

Ajuga genevensis, Geneva Bugle.
Alyssum saxatile compactum, Dwarf Goldentuft.
Asarum shuttleworthii, Mottled Wildginger.
Chrysanthemum coreanum, Korean Chrysanthemum.
Convallaria majalis, Lily-of-the-Valley.
 Ferns, in variety.
Hosta caerulea, Blue Plantainlily.
Hosta lancifolia, Lanceleaf Plantainlily.
Lysimachia nummularia, Moneywort.
Phlox subulata, in variety.

For Shady Places

The following plants do well in shady or semi-shady locations. Many of them will also thrive in sunny locations.

EVERGREENS AND BROADLEAF EVERGREENS

Arctostaphylos uvaursi, Bearberry.
Galax aphylla.
Kalmia latifolia, Mountainlaurel.
Leucothoe catesbaei, Drooping Leucothoe.
Pachysandra terminalis, Japanese Pachysandra.
Rhododendron, in variety.
Shortia galacifolia, Oconee-bells.
Taxus, in variety.
Vinca minor, Common Periwinkle.
Vinca minor alba, White Common Periwinkle.

DECIDUOUS TREES AND SHRUBS

Acer pennsylvanicum, Striped Maple.
Acer spicatum, Mountain Maple.
Amelanchier canadensis, Downy Shadblow.
Amelanchier laevis, Allegheny Shadblow.
Aronia arbutifolia, Red Chokeberry.
Aronia melanocarpa, Black Chokeberry.
Azalea, in variety.
Clethra, in variety.
Cornus, in variety.
Corylus americana, American Hazelnut.
Diervilla trifida, Dwarf Bushhoneysuckle.
Forsythia suspensa, Weeping Forsythia.
Gaylussacia baccata, Black Huckleberry.
Hamamelis virginiana, Common Witchhazel.
Hydrangea arborescens, Smooth Hydrangea.
Hydrangea cinerea, Ashy Hydrangea.
Hydrangea quercifolia, Oakleaf Hydrangea.
Hydrangea radiata, Silverleaf Hydrangea.
Ilex verticillata, Common Winterberry.
Leucothoe racemosa, Sweetbells.
Ligustrum, in variety.
Ostrya virginiana, American Hophornbeam.
Rhodotypos kerrioides, Jetbead.
Rhus glabra, Smooth Sumac.
Rubus odoratus, Flowering Raspberry.
Symphoricarpos racemosus, Common Snowberry.
Symphoricarpos vulgaris, Coralberry.
Viburnum cassinoides, Witherod.
Viburnum dentatum, Arrowwood.
Viburnum lentago, Nannyberry.
Viburnum opulus, European Cranberrybush.
Zanthorhiza apiifolia, Yellowroot.

HARDY HERBACEOUS PERENNIALS

Ajuga genevensis, Geneva Bugle.
Aquilegia canadensis, American Columbine.
Asarum shuttleworthii, Mottled Wildginger.
Chelone glabra, White Turtlehead.
Cimicifuga americana, American Bugbane.
Cimicifuga racemosa, Cohosh Bugbane.
Clintonia borealis, Bluebead.
Convallaria majalis, Lily-of-the-Valley.
Cypripedium, in variety.
 Ferns, in variety.
Lobelia cardinalis, Cardinalflower.
Monarda didyma, Oswego Beebalm.
Orchis spectabilis, Showy Orchis.
Trillium, in variety.

Plants for Moist Soils

EVERGREENS

Ilex glabra, Inkberry.
Leucothoe catesbaei, Drooping Leucothoe.
Thuja, in variety.

DECIDUOUS TREES AND SHRUBS

Acer rubrum, Red Maple.
Amelanchier canadensis, Downy Shadblow.
Aronia arbutifolia, Red Chokeberry.
Azalea viscosa, Swamp Azalea.
Betula nigra, River Birch.
Clethra alnifolia, Summersweet.
Cornus amomum, Silky Dogwood.
Cornus stolonifera, Redosier Dogwood.
Ilex verticillata, Common Winterberry.
Larix, Larch, in variety.
Nyssa sylvatica, Tupelo.
Platanus occidentalis, American Planetree.
Populus, Poplar, in variety.
Quercus palustris, Pin Oak.
Rhodora canadensis, Rhodora.
Rubus odoratus, Flowering Raspberry.
Salix, Willow, in variety.
Sambucus canadensis, American Elder.
Spiraea tomentosa, Hardhack.
Taxodium distichum, Common Baldcypress.
Ulmus americana, American Elm.
Vaccinium corymbosum, Highbush Blueberry.
Viburnum americanum, American Cranberrybush.
Viburnum dentatum, Arrowwood.

HARDY HERBACEOUS PERENNIALS

Caltha palustris, Marshmarigold.
Chelone glabra, White Turtlehead.
Cimicifuga americana, American Bugbane.
Cimicifuga racemosa, Cohosh Bugbane.
Cypripedium spectabile, Showy Ladyslipper.
Eupatorium purpureum, Joe-pye-weed.
Eupatorium urticaefolium, Snow Thoroughwort.

Ferns.

Dryopteris spinulosa, Toothed Woodfern.
Dryopteris thelypteris, Marshfern.
Onoclea sensibilis, Sensitive Fern.
Osmunda cinnamomea, Cinnamon Fern.
Osmunda claytoniana, Interrupted Fern.
Osmunda regalis, Royal Fern.
Iris kaempferi, Japanese Iris.
Iris pseudacorus, Yellowflag Iris.
Lobelia cardinalis, Cardinalflower.
Lythrum salicaria, Purple Loosestrife.
Thalictrum polygamum, Tall Meadowrue.



OCONEEBELLS
(Shortia galacifolia)

Plants for Dry Soils

EVERGREENS

- Arctostaphylos uvaursi*, Bearberry.
- Juniperus communis depressa*, Prostrate Juniper.
- Pinus montana mughus*, Mugho Pine.
- Pinus resinosa*, Red Pine.
- Pinus sylvestris*, Scotch Pine.

DECIDUOUS TREES AND SHRUBS

- Acer negundo*, Boxelder.
- Berberis vulgaris*, European Barberry.
- Myrica carolinensis*, Northern Bayberry.
- Phellodendron*, in variety.
- Prunus maritima*, Beach Plum.
- Rhus typhina*, Staghorn Sumac.
- Robinia hispida*, Roseacacia.
- Robinia kelseyi*, Kelsey Locust.
- Rosa setigera*, Prairie Rose.
- Symphoricarpos racemosus*, Common Snowberry.
- Symphoricarpos vulgaris*, Coralberry.
- Vaccinium pennsylvanicum*, Lowbush Blueberry.

Plants for Autumn Coloring

- Acer ginnala*, Amur Maple.
- Acer rubrum*, Red Maple.
- Acer saccharum*, Sugar Maple.
- Aronia arbutifolia*, Red Chokeberry.
- Aronia melanocarpa*, Black Chokeberry.
- Azalea arborescens*, Sweet Azalea.
- Berberis thunbergi*, Japanese Barberry.
- Berberis thunbergi maximowiczii*, Coral Barberry.
- Clethra alnifolia*, Summersweet.
- Cornus alternifolia*, Pagoda Dogwood.
- Cornus florida*, Flowering Dogwood.
- Cornus paniculata*, Gray Dogwood.
- Crataegus cordata*, Washington Hawthorn.
- Enkianthus campanulatus*, Redvein Enkianthus.
- Euonymus alatus*, Winged Euonymus.
- Euonymus alatus* (compact form).
- Gaylussacia baccata*, Black Huckleberry.
- Leucothoe catesbaei*, Drooping Leucothoe.
- Nyssa sylvatica*, Tupelo.
- Oxydendrum arboreum*, Sourwood.
- Quercus coccinea*, Scarlet Oak.
- Quercus palustris*, Pin Oak.
- Rhus canadensis*, Fragrant Sumac.
- Rhus copallina*, Shining Sumac.
- Rhus glabra*, Smooth Sumac.
- Vaccinium corymbosum*, Highbush Blueberry.
- Vaccinium pallidum*, Blueridge Blueberry.
- Viburnum*, in variety.

Some of the Better Berry Bearing Plants

	<i>Color of Fruit or Berries</i>	<i>Time of Fruit or Berries</i>
EVERGREENS		
Arctostaphylos uvaursi , Bearberry...	Scarlet	Sept., Nov.
Cotoneaster horizontalis , Rock Cotoneaster.....	Red	Sept., Oct.
Cotoneaster horizontalis perpusilla ..	Red	Sept., Oct.
DECIDUOUS TREES AND SHRUBS		
Amelanchier canadensis , Downy Shadblow.....	Maroon-purple	June, July
Amelanchier laevis , Allegheny Shad- blow.....	Purple or nearly black	June
Aronia arbutifolia , Red Chokeberry..	Bright red	Sept., Oct.
Aronia melanocarpa , Black Choke- berry.....	Shining black	Sept., Oct.
Berberis , Barberry, in variety.....	Red	Sept., Oct.
Callicarpa japonica , Japanese Beauty- berry.....	Violet	August
Cornus alternifolia , Pagoda Dogwood	Bluish-black on red pedicels	Aug., Sept.
Cornus amomum , Silky Dogwood....	Blue, sometimes partly white	Sept.
Cornus florida , Flowering Dogwood...	Scarlet	Sept., Nov.
Cornus paniculata , Gray Dogwood...	White on red peduncles	Sept., Oct.
Cornus sanguinea , Bloodtwig Dog- wood.....	Purple-black	
Cornus stolonifera , Redosier Dogwood	White	July, Aug.
Cotoneaster acutifolia , Peking Coton- easter.....	Black	Sept., Oct.
Cotoneaster dielsiana , Diels Coton- easter.....	Coral-red	Sept., Oct.
Cotoneaster divaricata , Spreading Cotoneaster.....	Bright red	Sept., Oct.
Cotoneaster lucida	Purplish-black	Sept.
Cotoneaster nitens	Purplish-black	Sept., Oct.
Crataegus arkansana , Arkansas Haw- thorn.....	Scarlet	End of Oct.
Crataegus arnoldiana , Arnold Haw- thorn.....	Bright crimson	Middle of Aug.
Crataegus coccinea , Thicket Haw- thorn.....	Red	Sept., Oct.
Crataegus cordata , Washington Haw- thorn.....	Bright red	Oct.
Crataegus crusgalli , Cockspur Thorn.	Bright red	Late in Oct.
Crataegus monogyna , English Haw- thorn.....	Bright red	Oct.
Crataegus oxyacantha , English Haw- thorn.....	Red	Oct.
Crataegus punctata , Dotted Haw- thorn.....	Dull red	Oct., falling soon.
Elaeagnus angustifolia , Russian-olive	Yellow	
Euonymus bungeanus , Winterberry Euonymus.....	Orange and pink	Sept., Oct.
Euonymus europaeus , European Burningbush.....	Scarlet	Sept., Oct.
Euonymus maacki	Pink	Sept.
Euonymus yedoensis , Yeddo Euony- mus.....	Pink and orange	Sept.
Gaylussacia baccata , Black Huckle- berry.....	Black	July, Aug.
Ilex monticola , Mountain Winterberry	Brilliant scarlet	Sept., Oct.
Ilex serrata , Finetooth Holly.....	Scarlet	Sept., Oct.
Ilex verticillata , Common Winterberry	Brilliant bright red	Sept., Oct.

BERRY BEARING PLANTS, Continued

	Color of Fruit or Berries	Time of Fruit or Berries
Ligustrum acuminatum macrocarpum	Black	Sept. to Dec.
Ligustrum amurense , Amur Privet....	Blue-black	Sept. to Dec.
Ligustrum , Ibodium Privet	Black	Sept. to Dec.
Ligustrum ibota , Ibota Privet	Black	Sept. to Dec.
Ligustrum ibota regelianum , Regel Privet.....	Black	Sept. to Dec.
Ligustrum vulgare , European Privet..	Blue-black	Sept. to Dec.
Lonicera maackii , Amur Honeysuckle.	Dark red	Sept., Oct., Nov.
Lonicera morrowi , Morrow Honey-suckle.....	Red	Sept., Oct.
Lonicera syringantha , Lilac Honey-suckle.....	Red	Aug.
Malus , Flowering Crab, in variety.....	Colors vary	Oct., Nov.
Morus alba tatarica , Russian Mulberry.....	Dark red, sometimes white	Sept.
Myrica carolinensis , Northern Bayberry.....	White	Sept., Oct.
Photinia villosa	Bright red	Oct.
Prunus besseyi , Bessey Cherry.....	Purple-black	Aug., Sept.
Prunus maritima , Beach Plum.....	Dull purple	Aug., Sept.
Prunus orthosepala	Red	Sept.
Prunus serrulata sachalinensis , Yama Cherry.....	Black	
Prunus tomentosa , Nanking Cherry..	Scarlet	Aug., Sept.
Rhamnus cathartica , Common Buckthorn.....	Black	Sept.
Rhus copallina , Shining Sumac.....	Crimson	Sept., Oct.
Rhus typhina , Staghorn Sumac.....	Crimson	Aug., Sept.
Rosa rugosa , Rugosa Rose.....	Brick red	Aug. to Dec.
Sorbus americana , American Mountainash.....	Brilliant red	Sept., Oct.
Sorbus aucuparia , European Mountainash.....	Brilliant red	Sept., Oct.
Sorbus commixta , Japanese Mountainash.....	Bright red	Sept., Oct.
Sorbus mougeoti	Bright red	Sept., Oct.
Symphoricarpos mollis , Spreading Snowberry.....	White	Sept., Oct.
Symphoricarpos racemosus , Common Snowberry.....	White	Sept., Oct.
Symphoricarpos vulgaris , Coralberry	Coral	Oct., Nov.
Symplocos paniculata , Asiatic Sweetleaf.....	Brilliant turquoise	Oct., Nov.
Vaccinium corymbosum , Highbush Blueberry.....	Blue	July, Aug.
Vaccinium pallidum , Blueridge Blueberry.....	Blue	Aug.
Vaccinium pennsylvanicum , Lowbush Blueberry.....	Blue	July
Vaccinium stamineum , Deerberry...	Green	Aug., Sept.
Viburnum americanum , American Cranberrybush.....	Bright scarlet	Aug., Sept.
Viburnum dentatum , Arrowwood...	Blue	Sept.
Viburnum lentago , Nannyberry.....	Bluish-black	Oct.
VINES		
Actinidia arguta , Bower Actinidia....	Greenish-yellow	Oct.
Celastrus orbiculatus punctatus , Christmas Bittersweet.....	Bright orange pods, scarlet seeds	Oct. to Dec.
Euonymus radicans vegetus , Bigleaf Wintercreeper.....	Scarlet	Oct.

The plants in the above list are particularly valuable for attracting birds of many kinds. Further attractions for birds as cover and nesting places are: Larch, Birch, Maple, Elm, Tupelo Tree, Beech, and all the Conifers, particularly the Redcedar, the White Pine and the Spruces.



Photo by Herbert W. Gleason

A spray of *Malus zumi calocarpa*, one of the handsomest crabs.

Instructions for Placing Orders

SHIPPING SEASON begins in Spring, when frost leaves the ground, usually March 15 to June 1st. August planting of Specimen Evergreens—Rhododendrons, Kalmias, Leucothoes, Conifers and many Bulbs and Herbaceous Plants—has proved most successful, general stock going out again from September to December.

Shipping Instructions should be given, otherwise we use our best judgment, but assume no risk. All shipments travel at purchaser's risk and carriers must be held liable for any damage in transit. All stock becomes the property of the purchaser on delivery to transportation company or carrier.

PRICES are made to fit the quality of the stock shipped. Discriminating buyers now realize that the greatest value of nursery stock is underground. Frequent transplanting and handling specimens with adequate burlapped balls, means success and quick results. It costs more, but it is the fixed policy of Harlan P. Kelsey, Inc., and "cheap" stock will not be handled or sent out. The best is always the cheapest.

SPECIAL SELECTION. Stock specially selected at Nursery or ordered by mail will be charged at advance prices to fit the value of stock selected. The prices in this catalog cover the average good grades as they run in the nursery row.

TRUCK DELIVERY. Where the size of order warrants, there are distinct advantages in auto-truck delivery for distances up to 30 to 50 miles, and we have made large deliveries up to 200 miles. Stock arrives quickly and just when wanted, and is delivered fresh on the grounds, saving local trucking and unpacking. Charges are made according to size of truck and distance traveled.

PACKING CHARGES. At prices printed in this catalog, boxing, balling or burlapping is free, except where small sizes of deciduous stock is balled and burlapped by special request. In such cases a charge to cover cost is made as follows:

BURLAPPING CHARGES—	Each
Small sizes	\$0.15
2 to 3 ft. clumps and trees20
3 to 4 ft. clumps and trees25
4 to 6 ft. clumps and trees35
6 to 8 ft. clumps and trees50

Larger sizes at corresponding rates.

On orders to the Trade, packing cost and B. & B. is always charged.

Larger sizes are billed in proportion. Where large evergreens are shipped on "platforms," a suitable charge will be made to cover cost.

QUARANTINE. The Federal Horticultural Board has proclaimed a practically complete embargo on all Foreign Trees and Shrubs and most Herbaceous Plants. Our Native Trees and Plants are hardier, freer from disease, and more "fitting" in our landscapes. Still the best exotics can and now will be grown in America for Americans.

All stock leaving the Nursery bears certificate of inspection showing it to be absolutely free from injurious pests or disease.

PLANT INSURANCE. No guarantee—expressed or implied—is made that stock will grow, whether planted by us or not. As we have no control over after-treatment or weather conditions, the purchaser must assume all risks after stock leaves our Nursery in good condition. On request, we insure stock for a specified period at a rate covering estimated hazard.

TERMS. Cash or satisfactory reference from unknown customers. All accounts are due the first of each month, unless by special arrangement. Five at 10 rate, 50 at 100 rate, 500 at 1,000 rate. 5 per cent discount may be deducted only WHEN CASH ACCOMPANIES ORDER. When not taken, extra plants will be sent to cover such discount.

Claims for errors must be made on receipt of goods. If there is any mistake or fault on our part it will be gladly rectified.

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HARLAN P. KELSEY

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